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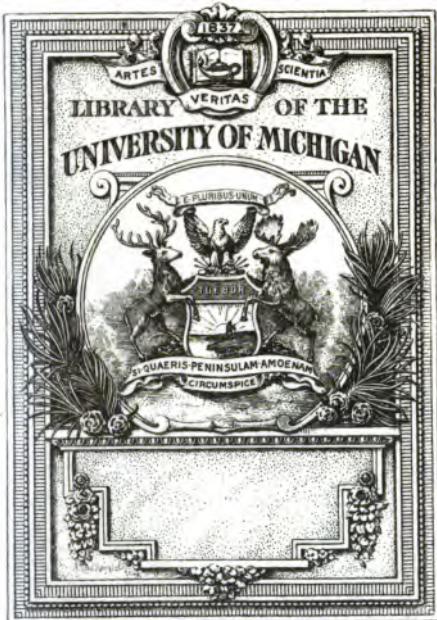
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London Topographical Record

Issued for the years 1903-1904

London Topographical Record

Illustrated

**INCLUDING THE FIFTH AND THE SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LONDON
TOPOGRAPHICAL
SOCIETY**



VOL. III

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London Topographical Society.

ADDRESS BY MR. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.,
VICE-PRESIDENT,

Delivered at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Society.

IT now becomes my duty and pleasure to give the annual address to the Society, and I commence my task by venturing to make two observations—one of commiseration and one of congratulation. The observation of commiseration is because you have me to follow so distinguished a President and personage as the Earl of Rosebery, and the observation of congratulation is to say that the effect of last year's address by his lordship has been to give us a very tangible result. Since that date twenty-eight new members have joined the Society, and an additional thirty-four guineas has found its way into our coffers. I am sure I am only echoing your views when I say that once more we thank Lord Rosebery for the help he has given us.

Our object is a great one. It is no less than to trace the progress of London from a community occupying one square mile to a community occupying one hundred and twenty square miles, and this community which has thus grown is a wealthy one, second to none in the world. Historical personages have trod over almost all its pavements in all periods in British history. We have had the Roman governors, the Saxon princes and the Norman dukes, and in the great improvements which are being carried out we are constantly coming upon new facts which illustrate the careers of distinguished people who have lived or died in this great London of ours. There is hardly a spot which has not become sacred in consequence of this, but I

am afraid we Londoners take very little heed of it. We pull down houses as readily as we cut down trees, and we prefer new buildings and new parks to grand old architectural edifices; and yet, in spite of all, we cannot destroy the beauty of London. As illustrations of my point, I may mention three facts in my own experience. Some few months back it was my privilege to stand in one of the drawing-rooms at Marlborough House and to look out on to that Mall which is perhaps one of the most historical places in London, and I could not help thinking how easy it would be to fancy oneself miles away in the country instead of in the midst of this great city, for the scenery is so unlike what one naturally expects to find there. Again, a few days ago I stood in the library where Lord Macaulay wrote his great work, and looking on to the garden of which he has left his own record, once more I could not help feeling that London was indeed a beautiful city. On a more humble occasion, when the London County Council was discussing the advisability of licensing a cow-house at Poplar, and I listened to the member for that borough asking whether any members of the Council had ever been in that district or knew of its surroundings, it recalled to my mind the surprise I had myself experienced when I visited Poplar on business a few years before, and, passing from the front to the back of the houses I was inspecting, discovered what beautiful gardens they possessed, far surpassing what anyone would have anticipated from the rather disagreeable front view. Naturally one asks oneself why the beauties of London are thus hidden. Perhaps it is to be explained by the acts of the Legislature. I will just read to you the preamble to an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of George III, cap. 23, 1771, which recites that certain streets in the Parish of Aldgate in the county of Middlesex "are very ill paved, and the passage through the same greatly obstructed by posts, projections, and other nuisances, and annoyed by spouts, signs, and gutters," and then proceeds to enact "that all houses and buildings hereafter to be built or

new fronted shall, for the effectual and absolute prevention of all manner of projections, annoyances and inconveniences thereby, rise perpendicularly from the foundation; and if any person shall at any time hereafter presume to build or new front any house otherwise than perpendicularly," the commissioners shall cause the same to be pulled down and removed. In this way were the projecting house fronts of picturesque London destroyed; they did not suit the new requirements, and so had to give way. Necessarily, and not so unreasonably, the projecting shop-signs and house-marks, which belonged to an age when sign-reading was more generally understood than letters, were also condemned, and I will quote an act of 1834 as an example of the spirit with which these things were condemned. The act makes all signs, sign-irons, sign-posts, barbers' poles, dyers' poles, stalls, blocks, bulks, show-boards, butchers' hooks, spouts, water-pipes, and other projections in front of the houses in Bermondsey to be liable to removal at the demand of the local commissioners, and at the same time authorizes the impounding of cattle straying in the streets.

The extraordinary care our ancestors took to prevent a nuisance by destroying what was beautiful is an example we might well take to heart, lest in another direction we sin on something of the same line.

This leads me to a further suggestion that London at the present moment is changing from another cause—through individual and public enterprise. For instance, we have the destruction of Russell Square by the erection of the Russell Hotel, and we are threatened with the destruction of Edwardes Square, which brings home to us the question of the preservation of the squares of London, which are almost a unique feature of our city. Then we have the partial destruction of the Mall resulting from the erection of the national memorial to Queen Victoria, and, personally, I must admit that I do not care to see St. James's Park made more public, and I regret to lose the grand old trees

under which King Charles the First walked to the place of execution. Another case of public improvement—Holborn to the Strand. In this instance I may be permitted just for a moment to allude to the interest which the public have taken in this particular improvement, and in seeing that it is worthy of this great London; indeed it is only quite recently that a very distinguished body of experts—the Institute of British Architects—urged upon the County Council the desirability of making an alteration in the line of frontage on the north side of the Strand. The London County Council, however, could not see their way to doing it, and I may say that, apart from the question of expense, there was a very great deal of wisdom in that decision. The suggestion was that if you walked from the west to the east you would gain a very much finer view of the Law Courts by setting back the line of frontage. But this, from my point of view, is not altogether desirable, and one does not care to think that money is to be spent without securing an adequate return. When you walk from east to west you come upon two of Wren's beautiful churches, and you have to bear in mind that these were built to suit a narrow thoroughfare, and if you come upon them as you do now, suddenly, you perceive all their glory, half of which would be lost if the suggested alteration were carried out. I think, therefore, everybody will agree with me that the decision of the County Council was a wise one.

Passing from this suggestion to another, you will see how the topography of London is being altered by these big improvements. They do away with a most interesting part of the city—a part which we have been accustomed to regard with a sort of reverence. I refer to Wych Street, Holywell Street, and if you will permit it I should like to briefly indicate to you the chief points of interest. The earliest maps to which we have access, and some of the earliest documents which confirm those maps, allude to a place called Aldwych, the principal street of which practically occupied the site of our Drury Lane. This Aldwych

had its own church, its own stocks, its own pound and its own court of justice, which was by the side of a huge monolith, and it was here, according to the ancient chronicles, that the body of King Harold was brought after it was taken out of the Thames. Now the question is what is meant by the statement that the body of Harold when rescued from the river was brought to the Danes at this place. Are we to conclude that the Danes merely had a burial ground here, or was it really a Danish settlement just outside the walls of London with everything complete in itself for self-government? We know that there were no cemeteries in those days such as Kensal Green and Woking, and I think the facts to which I have called attention justify the view that Aldwych was really a Danish settlement; indeed this view is confirmed when we come down to a later period in history, for we find that as recently as the time of Edward I there was a court of justice in the Strand beside the huge monolith to which I have already referred. Well, I need not put it to you that no Act of Parliament required such a court to be held in the open air, and therefore the inference is that it was carried on continuously from the earliest times, and that Aldwych was really a Danish settlement and corresponded in all respects with St. Olave's on the other side of the river. These settlements doubtless followed the peace with Alfred. A similar settlement appears to have been established at Dublin, where the Danes held their court of justice by the side of a monolith in their own place outside the walls of the city. Another Danish settlement appears to have taken place at Rochester conducted on similar lines. Wherever the Danes settled, in fact, you have these institutions, and I think on the whole, therefore, we are fully justified in suggesting that Aldwych is an extremely interesting site, dating back to the Danish invasion of our country, and I for one like to feel that in the name of Aldwych we refer back to the Danes of the time of King Alfred the Great.

There is another point of topographical interest in regard to changes which I should like to bring to your notice, and that is one of the many results of recent legislation. The creation of our new metropolitan boroughs has lost us the name of St. Olave's, but it has restored to us the name of Stepney. Many interesting topographical points have arisen as a result of the change from vestries to boroughs. One of these is strikingly illustrated in the peculiar position which the Tower of London occupies in London topography, and I should like to ask you whether you have ever considered that London has certain remarkable features in connection with this building or fortress which are not found in any other city in Britain, or indeed any other city in Europe. It is this, that when we come to consider the City of London as originally inclosed by its walls, it did not contain the Tower. The reason for this is too long to enter into in detail, and besides I have dealt with it in another place; but I may remind you of the fact that London does not appear to have been captured by William the Conqueror, and therefore when the citizens came to terms with him he made it his first business to erect the original fortress which at first consisted simply of a palisade. This fortress was afterwards enlarged by the Conqueror and by successive monarchs until it became the Tower of London as we now know it. We may very naturally assume that the citizens of London were not pleased with the intrusion of a fortress adjoining their city walls; indeed, judging from subsequent events, they appear to have regarded it as a stronghold for overawing rather than protecting them. As a proof of this I may quote one or two instances in the history of the City where they openly showed their objection. One of the earliest entries in the "Liber Albus" clearly shows this. The citizens had to attend at the Tower in early days for all matters relating to justice and law, it having been constituted the King's Court of Justice, and the record to which I would invite your attention first recites that by the "sanction of

the Common Council of the City there should be sent from Berkyncherche six or more of the more serious, honourable and discreet barons of the City who are to enter the Tower for the purpose of saluting and welcoming his lordship the King, his council and justiciars on behalf of the City; begging of them that if it so please his lordship the King, they may safely appear before them in the said Tower, saving all their liberties and customs unto the mayor and all other citizens" ("Liber Albus," 47).

Another entry is still more indicative of the attitude of the citizens towards the Tower. It is in the following words:

"By common assent of the City injunctions should be given to the two aldermen whose wards are nearest to the Tower of London to the effect that upon the third day before the pleas of the crown are holden they must enter the Tower for the purpose of examining the benches in the Great Hall to see if they are sound; and if they should happen to be broken they must cause the same, at the costs and charges of the City, to be well and strongly repaired. In like manner, also, they must have a strong bench made in the middle of the hall with seats for three, the same to stand in the middle of the hall opposite the great seat of his lordship the King: and upon this the Mayor and Barons of the City are to be seated when making answer unto his lordship the King and his justiciars as to matters which pertain unto the crown" ("Liber Albus," 53).

A further entry reads:

"It should be known that it was conceded unto the barons of London that so soon as they should begin to plead they should have their own porter without the gate of the Tower of London; and the porter of his lordship the King was to be within such gate; and in like manner they were to have their own usher without the door of the hall where they were to plead for the purpose of introducing the barons and others of the City, who should have

to plead and of whom he should have knowledge; and also they were to have their own sergeants with their wands, and no sergeant on part of his lordship the King was in any way to interfere before the justiciars in so far as the office of sergeant was concerned" ("Liber Albus," 67).

These are three examples showing the light in which the citizens regarded the Tower and how they had to struggle to obtain the right of free entry and free exit before the courts which were held in it.

I could give you many more examples coming down to later times, all of which show in a most remarkable manner that the Tower was not only outside the walls of the City of London, but was opposed to the interests of its citizens, and that the interest which the additions ultimately gave to it were given bit by bit and year by year. What I have stated will, however, serve to illustrate the interest which the proper understanding of the topographical features of this great city of ours will create, and we shall justify our existence as a Society, and as inquirers into the topography of London, if we continue to proceed on the same lines as these.

I have thus indicated in a brief way—one does not like to trespass upon your patience too much—some of the points which can be brought out by our Society in connection with the city of London, but they can easily be multiplied all over the county of London, and if we can interest the people all over London in points which can only be discovered with local knowledge, I am perfectly sure we should be gaining facts and illustrations which, like those I have mentioned, are little suspected.

One of the speakers this evening—I think it was Lord Belhaven—suggested that the Society might meet during the ensuing year in a more friendly convivial way than is possible at our annual meetings, and I would like to say that I thoroughly concur in the idea and would like to further suggest that one of the most interesting ways of studying London topography would be to arrange a series

of walks in the city and surroundings. This reminds me of rather a good story affecting myself and which occurred on the occasion of a visit to the Tower of London. I had been conducting some of the students of a University extension class round the city, pointing out the different objects of history from a topographical point of view, and just as we approached the Tower one of my class became so intensely interested in my remarks respecting the old Roman Wall as to attract the attention of a group of London boys, who followed us about from place to place. When I noticed this addition to our ranks I naturally felt my pride rising, thinking that my powers of eloquence were equal to attracting the average street boy, but when our conversation ceased what was my surprise and disgust to hear one boy remark to his companion, "Come along, Bill, there ain't going to be no blooming fight after all."

I will not trouble you with any further disjointed remarks. I will merely point out, in conclusion, how extremely valuable London topography might become if we only had that assistance which we think we deserve to enable us to push on the work with greater expedition.

PROCEEDINGS
AT THE
FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING,
HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1903, IN THE
ROOMS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, BUR-
LINGTON HOUSE, LAURENCE GOMME, ESQ., F.S.A.
(VICE-PRESIDENT), IN THE CHAIR.

Minutes of last Annual Meeting.

The Hon. Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were confirmed and signed by the chairman.

Annual Report and Statement of Accounts.

The Hon. Secretary submitted the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts which, having been printed and circulated amongst the members, were taken as read:

THE steady growth of the Society reported in previous years has received some acceleration during the past year, which the Council attributes chiefly to the stimulus given by the Earl of Rosebery in his presidential address at the last annual meeting on October 15, 1902. Since that date 28 new members have joined the Society. The addition to the Society since the beginning of 1902 is 34, and the total membership is now 156. There has been no loss by death or withdrawal during the year.

Among the new subscribers are some important public

libraries and institutions, and, as on previous occasions, these are here particularly mentioned, viz.:

- Hampstead Public Library.
- Auctioneers' Institute.
- Royal Geographical Society.
- The Clothworkers' Company.
- Athenæum Club.
- The State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
- Library of Congress, Washington.
- Public Library of Victoria, Melbourne.

Reckoning the two Holborn Public Libraries and the Croydon Library, which joined earlier in 1902, and were mentioned in the last Annual Report, we have an increase of eleven in this class of subscribers, which has now reached a total of forty-four, including seven American institutions and one Colonial.

Following the remarks made by Lord Rosebery at the last meeting, the Hon. Secretary has, through the Society's agents, Messrs. Sotheran, taken special means to introduce the Society to the notice of Librarians in America, while, during the past twelve months, all public libraries within the United Kingdom have been supplied with the prospectus of the Society, including information as to its publications.

In the course of the year the Clothworkers' Company made a donation to the Society of ten guineas. Your Council trust that other City companies may hereafter support the efforts of our Society in the cause of London and knowledge. The work brought out under your present Council consisted of Kip's View of St. James's Park with a Prospect of London, in 12 Sections, and Sheets XIV and XV of the Kensington Turnpike Plan, in 4 Sections, completing the work. Copies have been recently issued to all the members of the Society, in a Portfolio designed to contain the whole of the 30 Sections of the Kensington Plan. The Hon. Secretary having issued a letter to all members who had joined during the progress of the reproduction of the Kensington Plan,

reminding them of the limited stock available, many such members have since subscribed for the completion of their sets.

In the cash statement submitted with this Report, it will be seen that during the financial year ended 25th March last, the amount received for back issues was £46 4s., which was considerably less than that shown in the statement for the preceding financial year, viz.: £65 16s. But if we disregard the financial periods, and compare one complete year with another, there is a considerable increase, the amounts received being: (a) during the year 1902, £42; (b) for the year 1903, to date, £126.

In April last your Council responded to an invitation that they should participate in the London Shakespeare Commemoration. A special meeting of the Society in connection with the proceedings was accordingly held in the theatre at Burlington House, which was numerously attended, and Mr. Ordish read a paper on the association of Shakespeare with London, illustrated by lantern pictures, many of which were taken from the works issued by our Society. In connection with this meeting the Hon. Secretary distributed 1,000 copies of a Programme, which included a Prospectus of the Society and its works, with an extract from Lord Rosebery's Presidential Address. It is not unlikely that the increase in the demand for the back issues of the Society during the present year may have been due in some measure to their being made known in this way.

The second volume of "The Record" has been delayed chiefly on account of an important question as to dealing with demolitions and topographical changes. All the other matter is in type; proofs have been before the Council; and they have decided that the volume shall be issued as soon as possible after the meeting, leaving the record of changes to be included in the succeeding volume. The book will contain numerous illustrations, and probably the delay will cease to be regretted when members are informed that it has enabled the Council to include a contribution by Mr.

F. G. Hilton Price, on the house signs of Ludgate Hill and its immediate neighbourhood, as well as a valuable note by Mr. Lethaby on the Pepysian Collection of London cartography at Cambridge.

The Preface to "The Record" contains an invitation to members to collaborate in the preparation of future volumes, by sending in notes on current demolitions and topographical changes, newspaper cuttings relating to the same, notes as to rare maps, plans and views, that may come to their knowledge, or information as to the existence of original documents. The work of the Society has been greatly aided hitherto by communications of this nature made spontaneously; what is required is that all members should take an interest in current news and discoveries relating to London topography and history, and send their information to the Secretary.

It is hoped that the third issue of "The Record" will be enriched by the publication of the Commentary on the Kensington Plan by Col. W. F. Prideaux.

An important suggestion has been made by Col. Prideaux that "The Record" should contain year by year a bibliography as well as references to notices of demolitions. If members will volunteer their assistance, this very useful work may be accomplished. The magazines and archaeological publications of various kinds frequently contain matter relating to London, of great interest to students: collections of references to these, as well as to subjects and titles of separate publications, would form serviceable hand-lists, which ultimately might be welded into a bibliography.

During the year the following donations of books have been made to the Society, viz.:

"Home Counties Magazine." First four volumes, and also the subsequent numbers as published. Presented by Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A.

Blunt (Reginald). "Historical Handbook of Chelsea." Presented by the Author.

Looking to the future, your Council entertains the opinion, that in the reproduction of maps and plans and views of London, and of pictures of streets and houses, there is work for the Society for many years to come. Among the better known works of a pictorial character, which it is thought may be added to the Society's list of issues at an early date, are the map of London in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, attributed to Ralph Aggas; the View of London by Hollar, a beautiful picture taken from the South side, as was the view by Visscher; and the riverside view by Kip, whose picture of St. James's Park has been recently distributed to members. In their eagerness to cover the field, it is possible that the Society may even have gone a little too fast, or, as it has been expressed, too much has been given for the subscription in recent years. If there is any unfairness in this it is upon the volunteers who have hitherto laboured gratuitously in the interest of members that the hardship falls. The Society was formed for mutual benefit, and it is a question whether it properly belongs to the circumstances that we should continue to accept, as honorary, services which in any alternative machinery for reaching the result—as in the case of a publisher, for example—would certainly have to be paid for.

In order that the Council may be able to improve matters in this respect, it is recommended that Rule II. of the Society be amended by omitting the word "Honorary" before the word "Secretary." At the same time an oversight in the drafting of the Rule may be repaired by *adding* the word "Honorary" before the word "Treasurer."

The purpose for which the Executive Committee was instituted being now fulfilled, your Council likewise recommend the omission of the clause relating thereto in the same Rule.

Lastly, it is the opinion of your Council that the limit as to the number of Vice-Presidents should be abolished, and they recommend the amendment of the Rule on this point also.

A resolution embodying the above recommendations will be submitted to the Society at the Annual Meeting.

The Council have nominated the following Members for election as Vice-Presidents of the Society, viz.:

MR. GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.
THE LORD BELHAVEN AND STENTON.

In accordance with the Rule, the following Members retire from the Council this year, but will be eligible for re-election at any future Annual Meeting of the Society:

MR. HENRY CLARKE.
MR. C. FORSTER HAYWARD.

To replace these, and to fill vacancies, the following are nominated for election as Members of the Council:

MR. THOMAS BLASHILL.
MR. J. P. EMSLIE.
MR. J. G. HEAD.
MR. A. M. TORRANCE.

(The Cash Statement is printed on the next page.)

London Topographical Society.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT, from 26 March, 1902, to 25 March, 1903.

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1902.				
31 March.	Balance shown in last Statement brought forward	139 1 3		
1903.	Amount of subscriptions received up to this date since last Statement	149 2 0		
March.	Amount received in respect of back publications	46 4 0		
"		...		
	Messrs. Stephen Austin & Sons, printers, sundry payments	...		58 19 9
	Messrs. Wightman & Co. do. do.	...		3 5 0
	" F. Stewart & Co. ...	...		1 6 6
	" H. Soheran & Co. ...	...		2 0 8
	" Reynell & Sons ...	...		5 11 0
	" C. Whittingham and Co. ...	...		6 2 0
	" Griggs & Sons, Ltd. ...	...		65 15 3
	" Harrison Bros. ...	...		1 0 6
	Society of Antiquaries ...	...		3 3 0
	Advertisements ...	...		0 18 4
	Insurance premium ...	...		0 3 0
	Rent ...	...		20 0 0
	Office and publishing expenses, etc.	...		48 0 0
	Balance at Bank ...	...		118 2 3
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		£334 7 3		£334 7 3

J. F. GOMME, HON. TREASURER.

I have audited this account and certify it to be correct.

J. TRUSLOVE, 143, OXFORD STREET, W.

MR. HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A. (Vice-President), then moved:

“That the Report of the Council and Statement of Accounts be approved and adopted and printed in the annual volume.”

Mr. Wheatley pointed out that the members had received an excellent return for subscriptions in the shape of publications, more especially “Kip’s View of St. James’s Park,” which he considered the best of any that had yet been issued by the Society.

LORD BELHAVEN AND STENTON, in seconding the motion, stated that he thoroughly concurred in Mr. Wheatley’s sentiments, and expressed the hope that during the year the income of the Society would be greatly increased by the influx of new members, so that the Council might be in a better position to carry out the objects for which the Society was founded.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried with acclamation.

Amendment of Rules.

MR. T. FAIRMAN ORDISH, F.S.A., moved the following amendment of the Society’s Rules:

“That Rule II. of the Society be amended by (1) adding the words, ‘or more’ after ‘two,’ to read ‘two or more Vice-Presidents’; (2) the addition of the word ‘Honorary’ before ‘Treasurer’; (3) the omission of the word ‘Honorary’ before ‘Secretary’; (4) the omission of the clause as to Executive Committee.”

The Rule as amended read as follows:

“The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council, consisting of President, two or more Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Secretary, and not more than twenty-one elected members of the Society.”

The motion, having been duly seconded by MR. PHILIP NORMAN, F.S.A., was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Election of President, Vice-Presidents, and Council.

The Meeting then proceeded to elect the President, Vice-Presidents, Council and Officers for the ensuing year. The Chairman having stated that the printed list submitted to the members was open to correction if desired, and having received no notice of dissent, declared the gentlemen whose names are given below duly elected:

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

LORD WELBY OF ALLINGTON, G.C.B.
HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.
G. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.
LORD BELHAVEN AND STENTON.

COUNCIL.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

WYNNE E. BAXTER, D.L., J.P.
THOMAS BLASHILL, F.R.I.B.A.
W. H. DICKINSON, D.L., J.P., L.C.C.
THE VISCOUNT DILLON, Hon. M.A. Oxon.

(*President Society of Antiquaries*).

J. P. EMSLIE.
ALEXANDER GRAHAM, F.S.A.
H. A. HARBEN, F.S.A.
W. J. HARDY, F.S.A.
J. G. HEAD, F.S.I.
W. R. LETHABY.
THE RT. HON. THE LORD MONKSWELL, *Chairman L.C.C.*
PHILIP NORMAN, F.S.A.
T. FAIRMAN ORDISH, F.S.A.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, F.S.A.
COLONEL W. F. PRIDEAUX, C.S.I.
WALTER L. SPIERS, A.R.I.B.A.
SIR JOHN TAYLOR, K.C.B.
JOHN TOLHURST, F.S.A.
A. M. TORRANCE, J. P., L.C.C.
EMERY WALKER, F.S.A.

HON. TREASURER.

JAMES F. GOMME.

HON. AUDITOR.

JOSEPH TRUSLOVE.

SECRETARY.

BERNARD GOMME.

Vote of thanks to retiring Council and Officers.

MR. THOMAS BLASHILL, F.R.I.B.A., in moving a vote of thanks to the retiring Council and Officers, amended the motion standing on the printed agenda by adding the words: "And that the special thanks of the Society be given to Mr. T. Fairman Ordish for his services in promoting the objects of the Society, and particularly for his valuable paper on Wren's plan of a part of Whitehall, printed in the Society's "Record."

MR. J. P. EMSLIE seconded the amendment, and the motion as amended was put to the meeting and carried with acclamation, whereupon it was resolved:

"That the thanks of the Society be accorded to the retiring Council and Officers of the Society for their services since the last Annual Meeting, and that the special thanks of the Society be given to Mr. T. Fairman Ordish for his services in promoting the objects of the Society, and particularly for his valuable paper on Wren's plan of a part of Whitehall, printed in the Society's "Record."

Address by the Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Vice-President, MR. G. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A., then delivered his address (see *ante*, p. 1):

Vote of thanks to Chairman.

MR. F. G. HILTON PRICE, DIR. S.A., then rose and moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by MR. J. G. HEAD, F.S.I., and carried amid much applause.

"That the thanks of this Meeting are hereby given to
MR. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A., Vice-President
of the Society, for presiding on this occasion, and
for his Address."

Vote of thanks to the Society of Antiquaries.

MR. FRANK PACY, F.R.H.S., then proposed the following vote of thanks to the Society of Antiquaries for the loan of their room for the annual meeting, which was seconded by MR. W. R. LETHABY, and carried unanimously.

"That the grateful thanks of the Society be given to
the President and Council of the Society of
Antiquaries for the loan of this Room for the
present Meeting."

In acknowledging the Resolution on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Philip Norman, F.S.A., said the Society always felt the greatest pleasure in extending their hospitality to the Topographical Society, and he hoped that both Societies would continue to work in unison, carrying on the work of London topography.

NOTES ON SALWAY'S PLAN OF THE ROAD
FROM HYDE PARK CORNER TO COUNTER'S
BRIDGE.

BY COLONEL W. F. PRIDEAUX, C.S.I.

In the First Annual Report of the Organizing Committee of the London Topographical Society, which was reprinted in the first volume of this "Record," pp. 71-81, there will be found a clear and succinct description of the elaborate plan, in fifteen large sheets, of the Road from Hyde Park Corner to Counter's Bridge—now represented by Russell Road Railway Bridge—which was made for the Kensington Turnpike Trust by their Surveyor, Joseph Salway, in the year 1811. A facsimile reproduction of this beautiful plan, in thirty sections, has now been completed by the Society and is in the hands of the members. It is unnecessary to repeat the information which has already been given in the "Record" with reference to the measurements and general appearance of the plan, while to compile a detailed description of the district traversed by this highway would be tantamount to writing the history of Knightsbridge, King's Gore, and Kensington. But it may be possible within reasonable limits to give a slight sketch of the principal topographical and historical features which lend value and importance to the plan, the more especially that within the last hundred years many of these features have disappeared, and landmarks which were encountered daily by our grandfathers in their journeys along one of the chief metropolitan thoroughfares have vanished so completely that it is sometimes difficult to identify their sites. Even in our own day the great alterations which have been

effected along the route,¹ the erection of palatial flats in the place of the old country houses that formed the homes of many who were most distinguished in the land, the widening of the road that has taken place at Knightsbridge, and is still in progress at Kensington, have so altered the aspect of what in Salway's time were little more than country hamlets, that it is perhaps worth while, before things have gone farther, to jot down a few memoranda which will enable our descendants to form some notion of the growth of London in this direction. In drawing up the following sketch I have attempted to carry out this idea in a more or less cursory manner, and in doing so I must express my obligations to the writers of the principal works on the subject—Henry George Davis, in his "Memorials of Knightsbridge," Thomas Faulkner, in his "History of Kensington," and Leigh Hunt, in his "Old Court Suburb." The statements of these writers have, as far as possible, been carefully checked, and dates, names, etc., have to the best of my ability been verified and corrected where necessary.

The great highway, of which but an insignificant portion is embraced by the Survey, was one of the primeval thoroughfares of England. Passing over Hounslow Heath, it immediately led to the ancient towns of Brentford and Staines, and was habitually trodden by kings, nobles, and great ecclesiastics. The point from which the Survey starts was one of great historic interest, for it was at Knightsbridge that the monarch approaching London from the west was met and welcomed, according to immemorial custom, by the Mayor and Commonalty of the City.² Plantagenets, Tudors,

¹ Quite recently the old subsidiary names of terraces, etc., have been abolished, and continuous numeration has been adopted in Knightsbridge. St. George's Hospital now figures as No. 1, Knightsbridge, and the consecutive numbering goes on as far as Rutland Gate.

² In crastinum autem, scilicet die Mercurii ante Purificationem beate Marie [1257] veniente Rege versus Westmonasterium, exierunt Maior et Cives, sicut mos est, ad salutandum ipsum usque ad Kniwte-brigge.—"Liber de Antiquis Legibus" (Camden Society), p. 31.

and Stuarts, were familiar with its aspect as they marched westwards with their armies to victory or defeat. In the more peaceful days of the early eighteenth century, it formed the route by which Dutch and Hanoverian royalty journeyed to the newly-constructed palace at Kensington, while a little later on Prince Frederick and his son, King George III, were almost daily passengers as they hastened from the unsympathetic precincts of St. James's to the more friendly shades of Kew. But notwithstanding this exalted patronage, the Kensington road, up to the days when this Survey was taken, possessed an unenviable reputation. The slightest shower would convert it into an almost impassable morass,¹ while the number of foot-pads and highwaymen that infested it imparted a sense of more material danger to the wayfarer. The high social position of those who habitually frequented the road was probably an inducement to crime, and although it is evident from the plan that there was no deficiency of lamp-posts, the dim illumination afforded by the oil which was the only vehicle of light, served to render the obscurity more visible. It is little more than fifty years ago since the last of these "links with the past" was removed.

The road traverses two districts of London which have played an important part in the social history of the country—Knightsbridge and Kensington—together with the wedge-shaped piece of land which divides them, and which

¹ It is unnecessary to quote the numerous authorities that will be found in Davis's "Memorials of Knightsbridge" and other works dealing with the subject; but it may be mentioned that in 1552 the "Deane and Prebends of the Cathedrall Churche of St. Peter in Westminster" were presented for neglecting to make a sluice "at the west end of the towne of Knightsbridge, by reason whereof the higheway there is greatye decayed," and also "for lack of repairing the Bridge at the Spittel Howse at the Est End of Knightsbridge" ("Hist. MSS. Com.", 15th Report, Appendix, Part II, p. 257). Notwithstanding these proceedings, the advance of Wyatt's followers, two years afterwards, was so greatly impeded by the state of the roads at Knightsbridge, that the Queen's adherents were given time to make efficient preparations to receive them.

has been known from Anglo-Saxon times as The Gore. Knightsbridge originally seems to have formed a portion of the Domesday manor of Eia, and was among those lands belonging to Geoffrey de Mandeville which were ceded to the Abbey of Westminster. Herebert, who ruled as Abbot of Westminster between 1121 and 1140, gave some land in the manor of Knightsbridge in the place called *Gara*, or The Gore to the nuns of Kilburn Priory, by whom it was held until the Dissolution. In the Abbot's charter the name is spelt *Cnighebriga*, and the endorsement in a later hand is *Knyghtsbrigg*. In the early transfers of land recorded in the "Calendar of Feet of Fines for London and Middlesex," ranging from the time of John to that of Elizabeth, the name is spelt in various ways—*Knyghebregg*, *Knyghebrugg*, *Knightbrigg*, etc., but invariably meaning what the modern orthography denotes—the Knight's Bridge.¹ The bridge was, of course, that which crossed the rivulet a little to the westward of Hyde Park Corner, but who were the Knights? Some think they may have been the *milites* of the Abbot of Westminster, for whom, as we learn from Domesday, twenty-five houses were provided in the vill in which the church of St. Peter was situated,² but may it not be possible that just as there was a Cnichten-gild in the eastern part of London, which took upon itself the duty of maintaining the King's peace, so in the western outskirts of the town there may have been a body of Knights who discharged similar functions, especially when some connec-

¹ The early spelling of the name disposes of the theory that was advanced in the first volume of this "Record," p. 53, to the effect that as the bridge over the rivulet connected the manor of Neyte with that of Hyde, it was originally called Neytesbridge. Setting aside the fact that this orthography is nowhere found recorded in ancient times, it may be stated that the bridge did not connect these two manors. The manor of Neyte occupied the site of the modern Pimlico, or in fashionable terminology, South Belgravia. This is evident from John Mackay's plan of St. George's, Hanover Square, 1725, where Pimlico is shown as the "Bailiwick of Neat," belonging to Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart.

² "Middlesex Domesday," p. 128a, col. 2.

tion with the city of London is shown by the fact, adverted to above, that the citizens met the King at Knightsbridge, when returning to his palace at Westminster?¹

To pass from the region of theory to that of fact, the first object that meets the eye in the first section of the plan is the old turnpike lodge at Hyde Park Corner, which lasted till the year 1825, when it was pulled down to make room for Decimus Burton's triple archway. A little to the westward is the Weigh-House, which, as we learn from a note in the succeeding section, was erected with a Weighing Machine in connection with the drains, and was also demolished in 1825. On the opposite side of the road is St. George's Hospital, whose "red jacket" and double-gabled front is familiar to us in all the old views of Hyde Park Corner. A hundred years previously the central portion of the building had been the country house of James Lane, second Viscount Lanesborough, an Irish nobleman, whose taste for dancing and enforced abstemiousness, have been immortalized by Pope in his "Epistle to Lord Cobham":

Old Politicians chew on Wisdom past,
And blunder on in Bus'ness to the last;
As weak as earnest; and as gravely *out*,
As sober *L . . . w*, dancing in the Gout.²

¹ This connection is further indicated, not only from the fact that the citizens farmed some land at King's Gore (see p. 41), but also from Stow's statement that "in the third of Richard the Second, motion was made that no Butcher should kil no flesh within London, but at Knightsbridge, or such like distance of place from the wals of the citie" ("Survey," ed. 1603, fo. 319). Dr. R. R. Sharpe, the learned and courteous Records Clerk of the Corporation, has referred me to a writ addressed to the Mayor and Sheriffs, dated Sept. 26, 44 Edw. III, enjoining the slaughtering of beasts at Stratford and Knightsbridge, instead of in the City; followed immediately by another writ exempting the butchers of "Estchep" and "les Stokkes" from the previous order ("Letter Book" G, fos. cclxxxi, cclxxxi b), and the order was confirmed by another writ dated Feb. 23, 10 Ric. II ("Letter Book" H, fo. ccxiii b). There are other documents among the City archives which, as I am informed by Dr. Sharpe, show a further connection between the City and Knightsbridge.

² The quotation is taken from the first edition of 1733.

Lanesborough House was a plain building of red brick, three storeys high, with a small doorway, approached by three or four steps, in the centre. The dancing peer died on 2nd August, 1724, when his title became extinct, and nine years afterwards some of the governors of Westminster Hospital, who were dissatisfied with the management of that institution, acquired possession of the building, and having, under the architectural guidance of Isaac Ware, added the two wings, opened it as an infirmary for both in and out patients in January, 1734. Many distinguished names in medicine and surgery were from time to time connected with the institution, and on 16th October, 1793, the great John Hunter, after an altercation with the governors of the Hospital, succumbed to heart disease within its walls. The original structure, which is that shown in the plan, was pulled down in 1827, and in 1828-9 the present building, in which the façade was transferred from the south side to the east, was erected from the designs of William Wilkins, R.A., the architect of the National Gallery. Important additions have been subsequently made at various times.

Beyond the Hospital stretched a row of comfortable, red-brick, two-storied houses, which were known as St. George's Place. Only eleven of these houses are numbered in the plan, but they were occupied as far as The White Horse. In one of them, the legend runs that Pope received a part of his early education. In another is said to have resided Captain Warner, one of the heroes of Quebec; whilst in a third, Dr. Parr used to stay when he came up to London from his parsonage at Hatton. Perhaps the best known occupant of the terrace was John Liston, the famous comedian, who took up his residence at No. 7 about the year 1829, and afterwards moved to No. 14, where he died on 22nd March, 1846. At the date of the plan, however, this house was occupied by Mr. Justice Burton, who owned the freehold of the strip of land on which St. George's Place was built. At the corner of the alley, marked by the sentry-

box in the plan, which led to the Knightsbridge Foot Barracks, and which still retains the name of Old Barrack Yard, will be seen the old White Horse Inn, which had been originally established at No. 11. This building, with several other houses, including that which had been occupied by Liston, was pulled down in September, 1856, and gradually the whole row has disappeared, to be succeeded by a series of lordly mansions, in which the Alexandra Hotel forms the dominant feature.

Opposite St. George's Place extended the old red-brick wall of the Park which dated from the time of Charles II, but was pulled down in 1828, and replaced by iron railings. At the westerly end will be seen the old ivy-covered conduit-house, which, with its angular dome, is still in existence. A plan of 1718 in the Crace Collection (Portfolio xii, No. 24), entitled "A Survey of the Conduits, &c., to Whitehall, St. James's, &c.," shows that pipes converged to it from four springs in Hyde Park, and the distribution of the water extended to St. James's Palace and Whitehall. In the plan it is named "The Receiving Conduit called the STANDARD," but it also bore the appellation of "St. James's Conduit," from the fact that it carried water to the Royal Palace of that name. This conduit was constructed about the year 1663 at a cost of £1,700.¹ The statement, which is found in many topographical works, that it supplied Westminster Abbey with water, is not correct.

In the third section of the Plan (Sheet 2a) we arrive at the picturesque old row of houses known as Park Side, from the back side, to use the language of the old topographers, abutting on to the Park. It is interesting to compare these elevations with Bigot's sketches in the Crace Collection (Portfolio x, Nos. 19 and 20), which were taken in 1811, and are reproduced by Mr. Walford with more or less success in "Old and New London," v, 19. Most of the houses

¹ "Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser.," 1663-4, p. 677.

were occupied by petty shopkeepers, but No. 10 was inhabited for many years by John Read (1726-1814), who settled in Knightsbridge about 1754, as a mathematical instrument maker, and became well known in the scientific world for his researches in electricity and meteorology. His remains rest in the burial-ground of St. George's parish in the Bayswater Road, where an inscription to his memory records the chief facts of his exemplary life. A little further on the Queen's Head Inn will be noticed, which seems to have existed from very early days, as when it was pulled down in 1843, the date 1576 was found inscribed on the brickwork. The internal fittings of the house presented many features of curious interest. Its successor has only been recently pulled down. Many of the old houses in Park Side present the appearance of those in the Survey, but the leases are now falling in, and they are nearly all marked for demolition.

Next to the old Queen's Head stood one of the oldest ecclesiastical establishments in London—the chapel dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity. Originally attached to a Lazar House, or "Spittle," the history of which is enveloped in obscurity, it gradually became, under the name of Knightsbridge Chapel, the virtual parish church of the district. Its foundation dated probably from a very early period,¹ for in 1629 we are told that it was "very old and ruinous," and Laud, the Bishop of London, granted a licence to the inhabitants to rebuild it at their own cost. In 1699 it was again rebuilt, and ninety years later its front was enlarged by being brought into line with the adjacent houses. It then presented the appearance which is depicted in the plan. It was again pulled down, and a Gothic building erected on the site from the designs of Messrs. Brandon and Eyton, which was opened for public worship in 1861. This edifice, which was called the Church of Holy Trinity,

¹ Thomas Padyngton, fishmonger, by his will, dated Jan. 22, 1486-7, bequeathed some money to the lazarus-house at "Knyghtbrigge" ("Calendar of Husting Wills," ed. Sharpe, ii. 589).

was demolished in September, 1904, and it is much to be regretted that public requirements should have necessitated the destruction of a building which was not deficient in historical associations, and which, through the dim mists of ages, recalled the faith and charity of our ancestors. The registers, which have been quoted with some fullness by Mr. H. G. Davis in his "Memorials of Knightsbridge," contain some interesting entries; amongst others, the marriages of Sir Robert Walpole, the Minister of George I., to Katherine Shorter, the grand-daughter of Sir John Shorter, Lord Mayor of London in 1687-8¹ (30th July, 1700), and of Henry Graham, Esq., to Mary, daughter of Charles II by Moll Davis, and widow of Edward Radcliffe, second Earl of Derwentwater (23rd May, 1705).

A few doors to the westward of the Chapel another ancient hostelry will be observed—the White Hart Inn. This tavern was mentioned in a record dated 1631 as a messuage comprised within the parish of St. Margaret.² It was pulled down in 1841, when the Albert Gate improvements were taken in hand, and beneath the foundations human remains, various ancient implements, and coins were turned up. The court belonging to the inn ran down to the bank of the stream, which was here crossed by the bridge from which the hamlet derived its name. This stream, which formed the boundary between the parishes of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and St. George's, Hanover Square, has in recent times been called the West Bourne, but its

¹ Sir John Shorter did not live to complete the year of his mayoralty. He died suddenly as he was riding under Newgate after proclaiming Bartholomew Fair at the archway in Cloth Fair. Lady Walpole was the daughter and eventually co-heir of his only son, John Shorter, Esq., of Bybrook, near Ashford in Kent. Her sister Charlotte married Francis Seymour Conway, Lord Conway, by whom she became the mother of Francis, first Marquis of Hertford, and Field-Marshal Henry Seymour Conway. Many topographers, including Davis and Walford, incorrectly describe Katherine Shorter as the daughter of the Lord Mayor. Sir Bernard Burke, in his "Peerage and Baronetage," made a similar mistake with regard to her sister Charlotte.

² Walcott's "Memorials of Westminster," ed. 1851, p. 300.

proper designation is that given in the plan, the Westbourn Brook, that is, the brook flowing from the village of Westbourn in the parish of Paddington. In Mackay's plan of the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, which is dated 1725, and is in possession of the vestry of that church, the stream bears the same name, Westburn Brook, and this must be accepted as the correct designation, although that usually employed by modern topographers has perhaps the merit of convenience. In the first half of the last century it was often known as the Bayswater Rivulet. Albert Gate was built on an arched surface over the bed of the stream in 1845.

On the further side of Westbourn Brook will be noticed another inn—the Fox and Bull—which, though more modern in appearance than the White Hart, rivalled it in antiquity. It is said to have been originally built in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and to have been used by her on her visits to Lord Burleigh at Brompton. The old Tudor building, according to Mr. Davis, contained several carved and panelled rooms, with ornamented ceilings, and it was not till 1799, when the modern front was probably constructed, that the immense fireplaces and dog-irons were replaced by stoves. In the eighteenth century it was a place of fashionable resort, and was frequented by persons of reputation—among others, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who is said to have painted a sign, which hung till 1807, when it was blown down and destroyed in a storm. But the old building was not without its romance, for, on 10th December, 1816, the remains of the unfortunate Harriet Westbrook, the ill-fated wife of Percy Bysshe Shelley, were brought here after they had been recovered from the cold waters of the Serpentine. The Elizabethan building was pulled down about 1836, and another erected on its site, but it had only a short existence, for in 1841 it was demolished to make room for the Albert Gate improvements. Like the White Hart, it also seems to have formed a place of sepulture, for in 1809 the landlord, in digging a grain pit for his hens, discovered six entire male skeletons.

Beyond the Fox and Bull were a number of unsightly dwellings, which, shortly before the Survey took place, were pulled down to make room for the Cannon Brewhouse, the first stone of which was laid by Mr. James Goding on 10th April, 1804. The roof was decorated with a huge wooden cannon, which is conspicuous in the plan. The premises were pulled down in 1841, and for ten years the ground remained unoccupied. In 1851 a temporary building for the Chinese collection of Mr. Dunn was erected, which in 1852 made way for the house erected for Captain Leyland.

Beyond the Brewery, as far as Knightsbridge Green, there stretched a symmetrical line of neat houses, which bore the name of High Row (Sheet 3a). At No. 13 lived for several years the well-known Royal Academician, Ozias Humphry, and here he died on 9th March, 1810, and was buried in St. James's Chapel ground in the Hampstead Road. No. 17 was the residence of Mr. Justice Burton, and subsequently of Mr. McCarthy, the sculptor. Paul Bedford, the actor, for some time occupied No. 18. Another notorious inhabitant of High Row was Lady Anne Hamilton, a daughter of Archibald, ninth Duke of Hamilton, and lady-in-waiting to Queen Caroline, who has the reputation of being the author of the most celebrated *chronique scandaleuse* of modern times, "The Secret History of the Court of England," published in 1832. Next to No. 21 will be noticed Mills' Buildings, which were erected by a builder of that name in 1777. This short row of houses is at right angles to Park Row, which consists of five houses with their backs abutting on the Park. This group of houses, which have not changed in character since they were first constructed, forms one of those secluded backwaters which are occasionally to be met with in London. At No. 4, Mills' Buildings, Henry George Davis, the historian of Knightsbridge, was born on 14th August, 1830. His early death took place on 30th December, 1857. At Park Row, Mr. Frank Matthews, the actor, once resided, and No. 5 is

associated with a humorist of our own times, Mr. Jerome Klapka Jerome.

A few doors lower down is Park Place, of which nothing is recorded. In 1857 a riding-school, coach-house, and stables were erected for the Duke of Wellington on this site from the designs of Mr. P. Hardwick, R.A. The land was purchased by the Duke from a Mr. Williams, whose freehold property it was. Of the six or seven houses in Park Place which were removed for this purpose, two abutted on the Park, and were known as Williams' Cottages. The others included the old inn which is called the Nag's Head on the Survey, but which, from its proximity to the barracks, was afterwards known as the Life Guardsman. The riding-school, stables, coach-house, etc., covering an area of 16,900 square feet, were sold by auction in March, 1891, and realized the sum of £60,000. On the site a fine set of residential flats was erected, known as Wellington Court.

At the junction of High Row with the Fulham Road, or Bell Lane, as it appears in Rocque's map of 1746, was Knightsbridge Green, which, even at the time of the Survey, had been much docked of its fair proportions. According to Davis, the Maypole which was annually erected on the Green, was preserved till 1800, and the village pump is clearly marked upon the Survey, where may also be seen the Watch House and Engine House, which were removed in 1835, though the Pound, in which Addison heard, among other important items of intelligence, that a horse had been clapped on 3rd August, 1712 ("Spectator," No. 452), does not seem to be visible. Some of the pen-posts for confining cattle at the weekly market, which took place every Thursday, may, however, be seen. They were not removed till 1850.

On the south side of the road, between the Westbourne Brook and the Green, was a line of houses known as Knightsbridge Terrace. In one of these houses, facing the Chapel, resided for many years Maurice Morgann, author of

"An Essay on the Character of Falstaff," and Under Secretary of State in Lord Shelburne's first administration, 1782. He afterwards moved into a house in High Row, where he died on 28th March, 1802, in his seventy-seventh year. The row of old-fashioned houses in the plan, with the pleasant gardens in front and rear, which are mentioned by Davis as lying between William Street¹ and Sloane Street, gave way to a row of shops called Lowndes Terrace. This has been subsequently rebuilt, and the houses are bisected by Seville Street, the flanking sides forming the "emporium" of two colossal firms of drapers.

Just beyond Sloane Street, in that portion of the Fulham Road which was known as Queen's Buildings, will be observed the Swan, that "ancient and well-known hostellie," as Davis calls it. In John Taylor, the Water Poet's "Honorable and Memorable Foundations, Erections, Raisings, and Ruines of divers Cities," etc., 1636, three tavern signs at Knightsbridge are mentioned: the Grave Maurice, the Rose, and the Swan. The first of these had apparently perished before the date of the Survey, the second we shall shortly come to, and the original Swan, which had been celebrated by Otway and Tom Brown, had been pulled down about the year 1777. It was then rebuilt, and for several years supplied the periodical symposia of the parish authorities. The "tap" of the Inn is indicated by the Old Clock House tavern opposite Lord Strathnairn's statue. The primitive cobbler's stall, in front of the tavern, will not escape observation. The cottages on the western side of Sloane Street, facing the Green, were known as Middle Row. Here an old inn, called the Marquis of Granby, after the soldierly son of the third Duke of Rutland, whose house lay

¹ William Street, facing Albert Gate, was built about twenty years after the Survey was completed. At the junction of this street with Lowndes Square there was formerly a famous place of entertainment known as the Spring Garden. This was associated with the World's End, a tavern which is more than once mentioned by Pepys. In the old folk-romance of "Long Meg of Westminster," Knightsbridge is mentioned as a pleasure-haunt in the time of Henry VIII.

a little further to the westward, will be noticed. Beyond this, as far as Rutland House, the thoroughfare was known as High Road, Knightsbridge, in which the oldest houses in the hamlet were situated. On the north side of the thoroughfare were situated the Cavalry Barracks, an extensive range of brick buildings, built in 1795, and capable of accommodating 600 men and 500 horses. The officers' quarters and the riding-school will be seen at the western end of the barracks. These buildings were replaced in 1877-9 by a more spacious structure of red brick and stone, designed by Thomas Henry Wyatt, architect, which cost £150,600.

On the south side of High Road will be noticed the Rose and Crown, which, under the name of the Rose, is mentioned by the Water Poet in 1636. Davis says it was the oldest house in Knightsbridge, was formerly its largest inn, and not improbably the house which sheltered Wyatt, while his unfortunate Kentish followers rested on the adjacent Green. A tradition that Cromwell's bodyguard was once quartered at the inn was prevalent among the old inhabitants of the locality fifty years ago, and Mr. Davis testifies to the fact that an inscription to that effect, which he was able to trace back nearly a century, was painted on the front of the house; while on an ornamental piece of plaster-work was formerly emblazoned the great Protector's coat of arms. For this reason the house bore for a time the sign of the Oliver Cromwell. It formed the subject of a picture by the late E. H. Corbould, under the title of *The Old Hostelrie at Knightsbridge*, which was exhibited in 1849 at St. George's Gallery. Mr. Davis, writing in 1859, adds: "The house has of late been much modernized, and in 1853 had a narrow escape from destruction by fire; but enough still remains in its peculiar chimneys, oval-shaped windows, the low rooms, large yard, and extensive stabling, with the galleries above and office-like places beneath, to testify to its antiquity and former importance." Water-colour sketches by T. H. Shepherd, showing the date 1679 on the old house, are in the Crace Collection in the British Museum. The site is marked

by a modern coffee-tavern bearing the name of the old inn.

Another old house in High Road which was in existence when the Survey was made, and is said by Davis to have been three doors from the Rose and Crown, was known as Chatham House. This was built in 1688 and was for many years a boarding school, surrounded by a garden. A third house which was at one time a place of public entertainment, with the sign of the Rising Sun, was long occupied as a private residence. It was built of red brick, and on the coping was a half obliterated date, showing that it was contemporary with the Stuarts. In former days it contained a good deal of carved work, but these vestiges of antiquity gradually disappeared; a plain, old-fashioned staircase only remaining.

Trevor Terrace, which is seen a little further on, derived its name from Sir John Trevor, who was Master of the Rolls and Speaker of the House of Commons in the time of the later Stuarts and William III. In political profligacy he stood nearly on a level with his kinsman, Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, and a charge of bribery having been proved against him in 1695, he was expelled the House of Commons, though permitted to retain the Mastership of the Rolls. He possessed a villa on this site, and was the owner of the surrounding land, which descended to his grandson, Arthur Hill, who assumed the name of Trevor, and in 1766 was created Viscount Dungannon in the Peerage of Ireland. This title became extinct in 1862, and the estates of the last Viscount were inherited by his relative, Lord Arthur Edwin Hill, third son of the third Marquis of Downshire, who was created Baron Trevor in 1880.

A little further on is South Place, at the corner of which was situated the Phœnix Floor Cloth Manufactory, which was originally erected in 1754 by Nathan Smith. It is said to have been the first of its kind that was ever established in England. In 1794 the original building was entirely destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt during the ensuing year.

The whole was reconstructed in 1824, and a clock was erected at the north end, over which was placed a figure of Time, cut in stone. The next house was known as The Parsonage, from having been the residence of the Rev. John Gamble, the incumbent of Trinity Chapel. He was an able and influential preacher, and, having been a Chaplain to the Forces, was afterwards appointed Private Chaplain to the Duke of York, when Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Gamble died in this house on 27th July, 1811. A later occupant was Edward Sterling, a well-known writer on "The Times," and the father of the accomplished John Sterling, the friend of Mill, Carlyle, and Maurice. John Sterling's father and mother both died in this house; the latter in 1843, and the former four years later.

Beyond South Place a few Queen Anne and Georgian houses extended as far as The Gore, which are not clearly defined in the Survey. The first of these was known as Kent House, which fronted the riding-school of the Household Brigade, and derived its name from Field-Marshal His Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn, K.G., the father of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, who resided here during the earliest years of the nineteenth century. It was originally a small building, but was considerably enlarged by the Duke. Its next occupant was Lord George Seymour, seventh son of the first Marquis of Hertford, and father of the late Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., who was Ambassador at St. Petersburg when relations were broken off with Russia precedent to the Crimean War. In 1817 the lease passed into the Villiers family, and the house was tenanted by the Hon. George Villiers, brother of the second and third Earls of Clarendon, and father of the fourth Earl, the distinguished Foreign Secretary during the Crimean War time. Mr. Villiers married the Hon. Theresa Parker, only daughter of John, first Lord Boringden, and sister of the first Earl of Morley, and he died at Kent House, 21st March, 1827. After his death the house was partly occupied by his brother-in-law,

the Earl of Morley, and partly by his only daughter, Miss Maria Theresa Villiers, who married firstly Mr. Thomas Henry Lister, of Armytage Park, Staffordshire, who died 5th June, 1842, and secondly, the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., M.P., who died 13th April, 1863. Lady Theresa Lewis died 9th November, 1865, and the house was pulled down in 1870. She had been the authoress of several historical works, and during her lifetime and that of her distinguished husband, the house formed the *rendezvous* of all that was most eminent in the political and literary society of London. On the site of the old house a modern building has been erected, which was till recently the residence of Louisa Caroline, daughter of the Right Hon. James Alexander Stewart-Mackenzie, and widow of William Bingham Baring, second Lord Ashburton. She died in this house on 1st February, 1903.

A little to the westward of Kent House was a mansion which survived so recently as 1899, and was long known by its later appellation of Stratheden House. It belonged formerly to a family of the name of Marsh, one of the members of which was a partner in the banking house to which the notorious forger, Henry Fauntleroy, belonged. In times of financial difficulty, Fauntleroy, in order to maintain the credit of the firm, forged powers of attorney by which he obtained sums amounting in all to about £170,000. Detection followed, and the unhappy man paid the extreme penalty of his crime. Mr. William Marsh, to whom the house at Knightsbridge then belonged, was frequently the host of Fauntleroy, and though innocent of any participation in his crimes, was involved in the odium which followed their discovery. He had done much public service to the hamlet, and was much esteemed in the locality.

The next owner of the house was Francis Basset, the representative of a very famous Cornish family, who was raised to the peerage on 17th June, 1796, under the title of Baron de Dunstanville. He had been previously created a baronet in recognition of his patriotic conduct in marshal-

ling his miners, and bringing them to the relief of Plymouth, when the combined fleets of France and Spain cast anchor in the Sound in 1779. Being a staunch supporter of the Prime Minister, William Pitt, he was created Baron Bassett of Stratton, co. Cornwall, with remainder to his only daughter and her issue male, on 30th November, 1797. He died in this house, 5th February, 1835, leaving no male issue, and was succeeded in his barony of Bassett by his daughter Frances, who died unmarried 22nd January, 1855, when this honour became extinct.

The house was subsequently occupied by Sir John Campbell, Attorney-General and afterwards Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chancellor of England. His wife, the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Scarlett, eldest daughter of James, first Lord Abinger, was created Baroness Stratheden of Cupar, co. Fife, 22nd January, 1836, as a *soltarium* when her husband was refused the appointment of Master of the Rolls, and it was after this title that the house received its latest designation. Campbell himself received a peerage 30th June, 1841, and it was in this house that his well-known works, the "Lives of the Chancellors" and the "Lives of the Chief Justices," were written. He did not become Lord Chancellor till June, 1859, and he died at Stratheden House exactly two years afterwards, 23rd June, 1861, having survived his wife a little over a year.

The last occupant of the house was Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P. for Galway. It was pulled down in the early part of 1899, and on its site has been constructed a huge pile of flats known as Rutland Court.

Rutland House, which occupied the site of Rutland Gate, was a large red-brick mansion, which during the middle of the eighteenth century was occupied by John Manners, third Duke of Rutland, K.G., and his distinguished son, John, Marquis of Granby, who commanded the British forces in Germany during the Seven Years' War. The Duke of Rutland died in this house, 29th May, 1779, having filled some of the highest offices of state, including that of Lord-

Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1833 the whole estate, consisting of more than six acres, was offered for sale by Mr. Robins, but was bought in, and a year or two afterwards the house was pulled down and the land let on building leases. Rutland Gate was commenced in 1838, but was not finally completed till 1856. On the paddock belonging to Rutland House, which is indicated in the Survey by a row of trees, the eastern portion of Prince's Gate was commenced about 1848, when the entrance to the Park, which stands opposite Kingston House, and was named after the Prince of Wales, was thrown open to the public. The building of this portion was completed in 1851.

On the north side of the road, which, after leaving the Barracks, has presented an unbroken row of brick walling, is seen a famous old inn, which was long known as the Halfway House, and which probably dated from a period long anterior to the building of the Park wall. As a picturesque example of the old wayside hostelry, it was not without its merits, but at the period of the Survey any good qualities which it might once have possessed were more than counterbalanced by its unsavoury reputation as a resort for highwaymen and footpads. According to Davis, the famous Jerry Abershaw was a frequent visitor, and when the house was pulled down in 1846 at a cost of £3,050, in addition to the purchase of the fee, a secret staircase from a small chamber in the western part of the house was found built in the wall, which led gradually down to the stables. The removal of this building was necessitated by the improvements to the Park which were effected by the construction of Prince's Gate, which stands on the site of the entrance shown a little to the westward of the Halfway House, and which was opened in October, 1848. From this point another uninterrupted stretch of brick walling inclosed the Park as far as Kensington Gardens.

Opposite this entrance we see Stair House, the only eighteenth-century mansion on the south side of the road which survives to the present day. This house was built

about 1770 by Evelyn Pierrepont, second and last Duke of Kingston-upon-Hull, K.G., and husband, by a bigamous marriage, of the notorious Elizabeth Chudleigh. It was originally known as Kingston House, a name to which it has reverted in these later times. The duke died 24th September, 1773, and the house became temporarily the possession of the Duchess, who very seldom occupied it, as she preferred to live abroad. After her death the house became the property of the Duke's nephew, Charles Medows, son of Philip Medows, by his wife, Frances, sister and heiress of the Duke. Mr. Medows assumed the name of Pierrepont, and on 26th July, 1796, was created Baron Pierrepont and Viscount Newark, and on 9th April, 1806, was further created Earl Manvers. Lord Newark, as he then was, sold the house to Sir George Warren, K.B., after whose death the property devolved to his daughter, Lady Bulkeley, but Sir George having made but a small provision for his widow, Lady Bulkeley generously made an addition to her income, and settled the house on her for her life.¹ The house next became the property of John Dalrymple, sixth Earl of Stair, who was its occupant at the time of the Survey. William Hare, who on 30th July, 1800, had been created Baron Ennismore, and on 22nd January, 1816, had been advanced to the further dignities of Viscount Ennismore and Listowel, was the next owner, and it is still the property of his descendant, the Earl of Listowel. For several

¹ "The Times," 31st May, 1802. Sir George Warren, of Poynton, co. Chester, was created a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of George III in 1761. He married first, in 1758 (with a fortune of £200,000), Jane, daughter and heiress of Thomas Revel, Esq., of Fetcham, co. Surrey, who was buried at Stockport, 26th December, 1761; and secondly, Frances, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart., from whom he was separated about 1772. By his first wife he had a daughter and heiress, Elizabeth Hariott, wife of Thomas James Bulkeley, Viscount Bulkeley, in the kingdom of Ireland. Sir George died suddenly at Tunbridge Wells, 30th August, 1801. He had been M.P. for Lancaster, 1758-80, for Beaumaris, 1780-4, and again for Lancaster, 1785-96 (see "Gentleman's Magazine," lxxi, 861).

years, however, it possessed a very distinguished occupant in the person of Richard, Marquis Wellesley, K.G., the brother of Arthur, Duke of Wellesley, and himself one of the foremost statesmen of the time, having filled the great offices of Governor-General of India, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Wellesley died in Ennismore House, as it was then called, on 26th September, 1842. On the paddock adjoining the western end of Kingston House was built the western portion of Prince's Gate from the designs of the architect, James Elmes; the whole row of houses, which Leigh Hunt describes as resembling "a set of tall thin gentlemen squeezing together to look at something over the way," being completed in 1855.

It is at Kingston House that The Gore is considered to begin. This wedge-shaped piece of land was granted by Herebert, Abbot of Westminster, to the nuns of Kilburn about the year 1130. In his charter he calls it "locus qui Gara appellatur." The next mention of the land occurs in the fifty-third year of Henry III, A.D. 1269-70, when an inquisition was taken to ascertain whether two acres of land with appurtenances at "Kingesgor between Knytesbrigg and Kensington were of the ancient demesne of the Crown or of escheat; and whether the said piece of land contained more than two acres, and the value," etc. The jury found that the said land was of the ancient demesne of the Crown, and not of escheat; that it contained three acres, of which the Sheriffs of Middlesex had received the issues, that the land was worth by the acre twelve-pence per annum, and that it belonged to the farm of the City of London, with the issues of the County of Middlesex. This record is particularly interesting, as it not only gives the ancient name of the land, but shows that a portion was Crown property, and affords a confirmation of a fact not generally known, that centuries before the Earl of Nottingham sold his house to King William III, there was a royal residence at Kensington. It was doubtless from this residence that the place

derived its name.¹ Of its nature we know but little, and from its designation as a "camera" it was perhaps little more than a halting-place for royalty on its journeys from the West to London, but it was of sufficient importance for high matters of state to be transacted there, as we learn from the Close Rolls of the time of Edward I.²

Returning to the Survey, we find to the westward of Lord Stair's, a piece of ground marked as belonging to James Vere, Esq. The Veres were bankers in the City of London, and their residence at the Gore was known as Park House. Davis thinks it was probably built on the site of a more ancient mansion. The house derived its name from Brompton Park, within which it was originally situated, and the property was inclosed within an old brick wall. It subsequently became the property of William Evans, Esq., M.P., soon after whose death it was sold, and was pulled down in 1856.

Beyond Mr. Vere's property is seen the seed-shop be-

¹ This name survived well into the seventeenth century. We find in the Kensington Parish Registers, published by the Harleian Society, the following entries: "Sep. 7, 1618, Robert Willson of the King's Goare, buried; April 18, 1657, Ann Francis from the King's Gore, buried; May 9, 1657, John, son of John and Edey Wright at the King's Gore, baptized; Aug. 16, 1661, Alse Watson from the King's Gore, buried; April 1, 1669, Giles, son of Christopher Sexton at the King's Gore, buried; May 8, 1672, Christopher Sexton of the King's Gore." A revival of this ancient designation would be a graceful act.

² Lord Campbell, in his "Lives of the Chancellors" (i. 160, 4th ed.), quotes the following entry from these Rolls:

"On the 23rd August, in the 30th year of the King [A.D. 1302], in the King's Chamber at Kensington, in the presence of Otho de Grandison, Amadio, Earl of Savoy, John de Bretagne, and others of the King's Council, the King's Great Seal was delivered by the King's order, by the hand of Lord John de Drakensford, Keeper of the Wardrobe, to Lord Adam de Osgodeberg, Keeper of the Rolls of the Chancery, who was enjoined to keep it under the seal of Master John de Caen, and the Lords William de Birlay and Robert de Bardelay, until the King should provide himself with a Chancellor. The Seal being so disposed of, the King set forward on his journey to Dover, by the way of Chichester."

longing to Gray's Nursery. This establishment, which dated from the reign of Charles II, was justly styled by Faulkner the most ancient and distinguished nursery in the kingdom. Evelyn, who records his visit in his "Diary," under date 24th April, 1694, took his friend Waller to see the gardens, and mentions his admiration "at the store of rare plants, and the method he found in that noble nursery, and how well it was cultivated." He also refers to the nursery in his "Sylva," and praises it for its "store and variety, directions for the designing, and the skilful making, plotting, laying out, and disposing of a ground to the best advantage." He testifies to the "honest and laudable industry" of the proprietors, Mr. George London, chief gardener to their Majesties, and his associate, Mr. Henry Wise. The gardens of Kensington Palace and Hampton Court were also laid out by this estimable and skilful man, who established a school of English horticulture based on the best French models. During the eighteenth century the proprietorship of the gardens passed through a succession of various hands, and at the time of the Survey the names were Messrs. Gray and Co., of which the chief partner, Mr. James Gray, died at Brompton in 1849. On his death, his partners, Messrs. Adams and Hogg, succeeded to the sole direction of the firm, but the extension of building operations in the neighbourhood, and various other causes, brought about a gradual diminution of the business, and it entirely ceased in 1853. The grounds covered an extent of fifty-six acres, and along the north wall, which is shown in the plan, a very valuable collection of vines flourished.

Next to the Nursery was a row of houses, faced with white stucco, and of very diminutive proportions, which was known as the Upper Gore. Leigh Hunt describes them as looking "as if they had been intended for the out-houses, or lodge, of some great mansion which was never built, and as if, upon the failure of that project, they had been divided into apartments for retainers of the Court." The second of these *maisonnettes* was afterwards known as

Hamilton Lodge, and in the third quarter of the eighteenth century, it formed one of the residences of John Wilkes, and was visited by the leading members of the Opposition, including the redoubtable Junius himself. Mrs. Arnold, mother of Wilkes's second daughter Harriet, kept house for him here, and assisted him to entertain his distinguished guests. At the last house, known as No. 5, Count D'Orsay lived for some time before he took up his quarters at Gore House.

It will be seen from the plan that "William Wilberforce Esquire," occupied the large house with two drive-entrances at the western extremity of the Upper Gore. Gore House, as it was called, was one of the most notable of London houses. It was a long, low building, faced with white stucco like the adjoining residences, with a pleasant garden about three acres in extent, abounding with walnut and mulberry trees. Of its early history nothing seems to be known, except that it was a moderate-sized cottage occupied by a Government contractor; but at the beginning of the last century it was enlarged on coming into the possession of the eminent philanthropist and Parliamentarian, William Wilberforce. The new tenant soon learnt to take a delight in the house and garden, and in his letters he refers to the latter in enthusiastic terms, exclaiming that he can sit and read under the shade of his trees with as much admiration as if he were down in Yorkshire. Mr. Wilberforce occupied the house from 1808 to 1821, and after a few more changes of ownership, it came into the hands of its best-known owner, the "gorgeous" Countess of Blessington, who formed a circle around her of the most intellectual and "smartest sets" in London. Lady Blessington moved here from Seamore Place in 1836, and was assisted in her hospitalities by that favourite of nature, Alfred, Count D'Orsay, the husband of Lady Harriet Gardiner, Lord Blessington's daughter by his first wife. The greatest names in English literature were frequent and welcome visitants at Gore House, and in the early "forties," it was peculiarly the

centre of the higher dandyism—the artistic dandyism of D'Orsay, and the literary dandyism of Bulwer-Lytton and Disraeli. But Lady Blessington's extravagance was boundless, and, notwithstanding the possession of a fair income, she fell into difficulties which at length culminated in bankruptcy. In 1849 she and D'Orsay were compelled to leave England, and in the May of that year the luxurious contents of the house fell to the hammer. Some of the old votaries of the house came to pay their last homage to it, and a pathetic picture has been drawn of the great novelist, who a few years later was destined to throw lustre upon Kensington. Avillon, the French valet of Lady Blessington, in giving an account of the sale, wrote on 8th May:

“ Le Dr. Quin est venu plusieurs fois et a paru prendre le plus grand intérêt à ce qui se passait ici. M. Thackeray est venu aussi, et avait les larmes aux yeux en partant. C'est peut-être la seule personne qui j'ai vu réellement affecté en votre départ.”¹

After the downfall of the Count and Countess, whose portrait, by the way, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, was purchased by the Marquis of Hertford for 420 guineas, and now forms one of the principal attractions of the Wallace Collection in Manchester Square, the house was occupied during the year of the Great Exhibition of 1851 by M. Alexis Soyer, who converted it into a large restaurant, or, as he styled it, a “Symposium for all Nations.” Here international feasts and banquets were provided for the cosmopolitan visitors to the Exhibition, and postprandial coffee was drunk and cigars smoked in the “Baronial Hall,” or the beautifully laid-out gardens. In February, 1852, the premises were again dismantled, and the building was removed in 1857, after its materials had been sold by auction, after having been temporarily used, like its neighbour, Grove House, for schools and offices of the Depart-

¹ Madden, “Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington,” i, 207.

ment of Science and Art, including an exhibition of cabinet work and studies from the Art Schools.

The building adjoining Gore House was known as Grove House, and was occupied for many years by Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, the widow of the well-known politician, Samuel Whitbread, M.P. for Bedford, who died 6th July, 1815. His widow, who was a sister of the celebrated statesman, Charles, second Earl Grey, K.G., of Reform Bill fame, survived till 28th November, 1846.

In 1852 the Gore estate, extending from Prince's Gate to High Row, Kensington Gore, was purchased by the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The property consisted of $21\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a frontage of 600 feet to the Kensington Road. Through this property was driven an important road which connected The Gore with Brompton, and was named Exhibition Road. For some years the greater portion of this ground was occupied by the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, but for some years past it has been covered with buildings. Lowther Lodge, at the corner of Exhibition Road, was built by Mr. Norman Shaw, and Albert Hall Mansions, which were erected from the designs of the same architect, stand on the site of Eden Lodge, a small house in which the Earl of Auckland, formerly Governor-General of India, died on New Year's Day, 1849. The Royal Albert Hall and its appurtenances covers the area formerly occupied by Gore House and Grove House. It was constructed after the designs of Captain Fowke, R.E., who on dying was succeeded as architect by Major-General H. Y. D. Scott, R.E. The foundation stone was laid on 20th May, 1867, by her late Majesty Queen Victoria, who formally opened the Hall on 29th March, 1871.

Beyond Gore House stretches a row of stucco-fronted houses, which, at the time of the Survey, was known as High Row, Kensington Gore, but which at the present day retains the latter portion of the designation only. No historical or literary associations seem to belong to them, but

at No. 1 will be seen the boundary line which separates the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, from that of St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington. Gore Lane, formerly a country avenue, which led from The Gore to Brompton, no longer exists as a thoroughfare, but its site may be found in Jay's Mews, Park Lane. About fifty yards to the west lies a fine new road, at first called Prince Albert's Road, but subsequently Queen's Gate, when the Park entrance of that name was constructed. On the site between the modern Queen's Gate and Gloucester Road, a row of small houses, called Campden Terrace, was built shortly after the date of the Survey, but these have now given place to the fine houses and flats known as Hyde Park Gate and Palace Gate. Gloucester Road, the turning next to the old Dun Cow, which was originally known as Hogmire Lane, derives its name from Gloucester Lodge, Brompton, which was built by Maria Walpole, Duchess of Gloucester, about the year 1797, on the site of the celebrated Florida Gardens. The villa was originally called Maria Lodge, afterwards Orford Lodge, and after the death of the Duchess in 1807, it was rechristened by its new owner, the Right Hon. George Canning, Gloucester Lodge. Canning occupied the house for several years, and his son, the future Viceroy of India, was born in it in 1812. The old Dun Cow was often known as the Half-way House between London and Hammersmith, and was a picturesque structure, that was swept away about the year 1860.

Opposite Gloucester Road will be seen the toll bar dividing The Gore from Kensington, into which district we now enter. It was one of the oldest manors in Middlesex, and figures in Domesday under the name of Chenesit, or *Chenesitun*. This designation has long exercised the ingenuity of antiquaries, and various etymologies have been suggested, but it is most probably a Norman rendering of the Old English *Kenes-tūn*, or township of *Ken*, or *Cyne*, a very common element in Anglo-Saxon names, and frequently employed as a diminutive. The manor-house of the

old noble was probably situated at Kensal Green, the name of which was doubtless Kenes-heal, or Ken's Hall, the village green being situated in front of the lord's dwelling-house, as was generally the case in early days. An analogous London case is Bædan-heal, or Bethnal Green, the manor-house of Bæda or Bede. It would take up too much space to trespass on the domain of the regular historian, and to attempt to trace the descent of this historic manor, and the actual topography of the road we are traversing is sufficiently interesting to engage our whole attention.

Opposite Hogmire Lane, or Gloucester Road, as it is called in the Survey, will be seen the old Life Guards' Barracks which stood at the end of the Broad Walk in Kensington Gardens. Facing the Barracks was a large square house, which had been built from the designs of Byfield in 1804. As it was situated on land belonging to the Gainsborough estate, it was known as Noel House,¹ being called after Gerard Noel Edwards, a son of Lady Jane Noel, sister of the last Earl of Gainsborough of the old creation. Mr. Edwards, who under a special remainder succeeded to his father-in-law, Lord Barham's baronetcy in 1813, had already acquired in 1798 the estates of his uncle, Lord Gainsborough, and had assumed the name and arms of Noel. His son was the first Earl of Gainsborough of the present creation. As shown in the Survey the house belonged to George Aust, Esq., F.R.S., Secretary and Registrar of Chelsea Hospital, whose wife, the widow of the Hon. William Murray, third son of William, Earl of Dunmore, died the year the Survey was taken, and was buried with her first husband in Kensington Church.

To the west of Noel House stood the nursery of Messrs. Malcolm and Co., which was only a little less ancient than Gray's Nursery, having been established early in the eighteenth century. On this property, a few years after the Survey, was erected a row of houses called Craven Place,

¹ There is a plate of Noel House in Faulkner's "History of Kensington," p. 288.

behind which was established in 1851 Batty's Grand National Hippodrome. It was afterwards used as a riding-school, but the whole of the buildings have been swept away, and replaced by De Vere Gardens and the adjacent mews.

Love Lane—now Victoria Road—with its tiny brooklet, formed the western boundary of Malcolm's Nursery. At the opposite corner was a large new house, built in the cottage style, belonging to Samuel Drewe, Esq. Next to this was a fine large building, known as Kensington House, which probably dated from the time of King William III, and belonged to the Noels of Campden House, some of whom, as Faulkner says, may have resided in it. Leigh Hunt asserts that this wide and shallow mansion, sometimes called the Red House, from its red and painted brickwork, was for a time the residence of Louise de Keroualle, Duchess of Portsmouth, the Breton mistress of King Charles II, and the Madam Carwell of the London mob. Succeeding topographers have accepted unquestioningly the statement in "The Old Court Suburb," but the present writer has been unable to lay his hand on any corroborative evidence. Hunt says that her occupation of the house at Kensington appears to have been subsequent to the reign of Charles, and that it probably took place on one of her visits to England during the reigns of William III and George I. There can be no doubt that during Charles's reign she resided constantly in her apartments at Whitehall, and there is no record of, nor was there any occasion for, another London residence. In 1685, on the death of Charles, she left England for Versailles, but returned the following year, and lived in England off and on till 1688, when she again returned to France. She was refused permission by William III in 1697 to land in England, and I cannot find any authentic record of her being in this country during the reign of that king or that of George I.¹

¹ Forneron's "Life of the Duchess of Portsmouth," translated by Mrs. Crawford, may be consulted on this point.

Still, during her visits to England in the reign of King James, she must have lived somewhere, and the tradition that she occupied a house in Kensington may have some foundation in fact, although the careful Faulkner makes no allusion to it. Another legend points to her residence in the old Inigo Jones mansion at the south-west angle of Lincoln's Inn Fields, which gave its name of Portsmouth Corner and Portsmouth Street, and which was pulled down a short time ago in our zeal for making London a twentieth-century city.

Nothing is known of the succeeding occupants of the house until it was taken by James Elphinstone, who established a school in it. This good man was, in Leigh Hunt's words, a "reformer of spelling, translator of Martial, and friend of Dr. Johnson." About the year 1753 he settled in London, first at Brompton and afterwards at Kensington, where for many years he kept a school, which he gave up in 1776, but continued to reside there till 1778.¹ He then moved to Hammersmith, where he died in 1809, and his remains were deposited in Kensington Churchyard. Some years afterwards the house was taken by a community of Jesuits, who had been expelled from France at the time of the Revolution, and who established a seminary, in which the little boy, who afterwards became the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, received a portion of his education. Sheil has left in his "Memoirs" a graphic description of the house, which was presided over by a son of the Marshal Duke of Broglie. The next occupants of the house were a couple called Salterelli, who converted it into a Catholic boarding establishment. Here Cosway and his wife resided from August to October, 1819, and here in the April of that year Mrs. Inchbald brought her wanderings to

¹ Lysons, "Environs of London," 2nd ed., 1811, vol. ii, p. 529. Faulkner, in his "History of Kensington," p. 289, says Elphinstone took the house for a school in 1776, and occupied it till 1788, though on p. 231 he copies Lysons's account. Leigh Hunt cautiously gives no dates.

a close. Not for long did she find it a refuge, for on 1st August, 1821, her troubled career was ended, and she found her last resting-place in the neighbouring church-yard.

Next to Kensington House stood another old edifice, a "sturdy, good-sized house, a sort of under-grown mansion, one storey high," which, as Leigh Hunt remarked, looked as if it had been made for some rich old bachelor, who liked to live alone. This was really the case, for it was originally the property of Sir Thomas Colby, who built the house and acquired a baronetcy in the same year, 1720. Sir Thomas was the representative of an old Kensington family, which repeatedly appears in the Parish Registers.¹ His grandfather, Philip Colby, had married in 1635 Rebecca

¹ That the Colby family possessed a house of some importance at Kensington many years before the time of Sir Thomas Colby is evident from the following extract from the collections of Thomas Rugge (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 10, 116; 10, 117, quoted in "Gentleman's Magazine," 1852, Part I, pp. 477-9): "January the 17 [1659-60]. The Earle of Chesterfeild and Doctor Wooleyes son, of Hamersmith, had a quarile about a mare of eightene pounds price; the quarrell would not be reconciled, insomuch that a chalange passes betweene them; they fought a duell on the backside of Mr. Colbus house at Kensinton, where the Earle and hee had several passes; the Earle wounded him in two places, and would faine then have ended, but the stubborneness and pride of harte [of] Mr. Wooley would not give ouer, the next passe [he] was killed on the spote. The Earle fled to Chelsey and there took water and escaped. The jurey found it chance medely." Pepys heard of this duel half an hour after it took place, as he was passing through Kensington on his way to Twickenham (Diary, ed. Wheatley, i, 21). The unfortunate victim was Francis Wolley, a student of the Middle Temple, who at the time of his death was only in his twenty-third year. He was the son of Dr. Edward Wolley and his wife Mary, and a monument was raised to his memory by his parents in Hammersmith Church, with an inscription, of which a copy is given by Faulkner in his "History of Hammersmith," 1839, p. 125. Dr. Wolley in 1665 was made Bishop of Clonfert, and died in 1684. Philip Stanhope, second Earl of Chesterfield, fled to Breda, and a few months afterwards was pardoned by Charles II. He was one of the parti-coloured politicians of the Revolution era, but is perhaps best known through his second wife, a daughter of the Duke of Ormond, one of Grammont's beauties, and a desperate *intriguante*.

Turberville,¹ who also belonged to a family long settled in Kensington, and had a numerous family, of which Philip, the father of Thomas, was the eldest son. Thomas having obtained a good appointment as Commissioner in the Victualling Office, and being of a miserly disposition, was able to amass a fortune of £200,000. He died intestate in 1729, and his property was divided among his nearest relations, many of whom were in very poor circumstances. It was probably a member of this family who was the proprietor of Colby's, or Colby's Mulberry Garden, which is mentioned by Sedley, "The Mulberry Garden," 1668, I, ii, and by Wycherley, "Love in a Wood," 1672, III, ii, and which was possibly the festive place of entertainment, containing a grotto, to which Pepys resorted with "Knipp" and Rolt on 17th April, 1668; where, in addition to the coach-fare of 6s. 6d., he expended at the tavern the sum of 16s. 6d., with a tip of a couple of shillings to the gardener. When Faulkner published his "History" in 1820, Colby House was in the possession of W. Mair, Esq., J.P., D.L., and it contained a fine collection of pictures and statuary. In describing it as one storey high, Leigh Hunt probably meant that it consisted of a ground floor and a storey above, as Faulkner says that it consisted of a centre and two wings, and was two stories in height.

In 1872 Baron Albert Grant purchased thirteen acres of land, comprising the Red House, which had in the meantime been converted into a private lunatic asylum, and was known as Old Kensington Bedlam, Colby House, and a congeries of unsavoury slums, principally inhabited by an Irish Catholic colony, and known as The Rookery and

¹ How this old Glamorganshire family got into Kensington is not known. The Parish registers give surprising orthographical variations. The name is spelt at different times in twenty-six different ways: Toblefelde, Troblefeild, Troblefeilde, Troblefeld, Troblefield, Trobleyeld, Troblfeild, Troublefeld, Troubelfeld, Troublefield, Troublefld, Trouble-ville, Trowblefeld, Trubellvile, Trublefelde, Turbelfield, Turbelvell, Turberfel, Turberfeld, Turberuilde, Turbervelle, Turbervild, Turberville, Turbervill, Turbulfilde, and Turbullfilde.

Jennings' Buildings, and commenced to erect a lordly palace on the site. The grounds were beautifully laid out; an artificial lake was excavated, with two small islands in the centre, and every effort was made to rival the palaces of Rome and Genoa. But after nearly £275,000 had been expended on the building and grounds, Baron Grant fell into difficulties, and the beautiful house came to the hammer in June and September, 1882, when a total sum of £9,915 only was realized. The magnificent white Carrara marble staircase that reached up to the middle floor, and had cost £11,000, was purchased by the proprietors of Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, and part of it, with the giant caryatides, is in Marylebone Road; while the gilded cast-iron railing, fronting the main road, that cost £3,500, was bought for 300 guineas by the Sandown Park Race Committee. The house was demolished, and on its sight rose Kensington Court, while the residence of the penurious old baronet has been replaced by the Kensington branch of the London and County Bank.

Opposite Colby House are seen the gates leading into the grounds of Kensington Palace, before which, as we learn from "Esmond," the proclamation of King George I took place on 1st August, 1714. Kensington Palace does not figure in the Survey, and does not therefore come within the scope of these notes, and it is sufficient to say that about the middle of the seventeenth century the property belonged to Sir John Finch, M.D., third son of Sir Heneage Finch, of Eastwell, Kent, Recorder of the City of London. In 1661 Sir John Finch sold it to his eldest brother, Heneage, who was then Solicitor-General; and in 1673-4 was created Lord Finch of Daventry, co. Northampton. In 1675 he was made Lord High Chancellor, and in 1681 was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Nottingham. He died in 1682, and was succeeded by his eldest son Daniel, who, in 1689, sold Nottingham House, as it was then called, to King William III, for the sum of 18,000 guineas. The King immediately placed the works in the hands of Sir

Christopher Wren, and building operations were carried on extensively during the following six years, with the result that Lord Nottingham's house was converted, in Evelyn's words, into the "very sweete villa," which, through the gracious kindness of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, has now been thrown open to the public.

We are now in High Street, Kensington, which, at the date of the Survey, resembled the main street of a country town. Most of these old houses have been "improved" away, but a few are still remaining. The eye perhaps will be struck by the large number of public-houses which seem to have been required by the inhabitants. Next to the Palace gates, on the site now occupied by the Royal Palace Hotel, will be seen the King's Arms, which probably dated from the occupation of the Palace by King William. Tradition says that Addison was a frequent visitor to this tavern, when he could get away from his wife, the Countess of Warwick, at Holland House. The house was burned down on 10th June, 1857.

Further down the road, on the opposite side, was a still more famous old tavern, the Red Lion. According to Walford's "Old and New London," v, 124, at the back of the house was still to be seen a curious old sun-dial, bearing the date 1713. The building, however, was much older. In John Taylor's "Honorable and Memorable Foundations," 1636, to which I have previously referred (p. 33), it is thus recorded in the list of taverns: "At Kenzington, Annis Tubervill at the Lyon."¹ It was the chief coaching inn and posting house of the village in the seventeenth and

¹ In the Kensington Parish Registers, under date 4th July, 1603, the marriage of "Samwell Turbelfield and Agnis Person" is recorded. The widow of "Samwell," who was buried 9th October, 1621, may have been the landlady of the Red Lion, and I think it probable that "Rebecca Troblefeld," whose baptism took place on 1st August, 1611, was a daughter of this pair. If, as also seems likely, she was the lady who married Philip Colby in 1635 (see p. 51), "mine hostess" of the Lyon would be the great-grandmother of the miserly baronet who built Colby House.

eighteenth centuries, but at the time of the Survey was apparently occupied as a private house. Faulkner, in 1820, wrote that the extensive premises were occupied by Mr. Bird. The name, however, still survived in Red Lion Yard.

A little beyond the Red Lion we see Young Street, which, together with a great part of Kensington Square, was built in the reign of James II by Mr. Young, an eminent builder of the town. The Manor Courts used to be held at the house at the eastern corner of Young Street.¹ Kensington Square abounds with interesting associations, but it is beyond the purview of this paper.

The old church of St. Mary Abbott's is admirably represented in the plan, and enables us to gauge the correctness of Chatelain's view in 1750. The church had been originally built in 1696, with the exception of the old stone tower at the west end. The dilapidated condition of this tower is apparent from Chatelain's view. In 1772 it was taken down, and the new one, which is sketched by Salway, was erected in its place. The church could not have been substantially built, for numerous repairs were necessary before it was finally pulled down in 1869, when Sir Gilbert Scott's fine decorated church was erected at a cost of nearly £50,000. Space will not admit of more than the barest reference to the many distinguished names that were connected with the old church, but Addison, Wilberforce, Macaulay, Canning, and Thackeray were among the worshippers in it, while it witnessed the burials of the Earl of Warwick, the stepson of Addison, the three Colmans, John Jortin, James Mill, and Elizabeth Inchbald.

Passing Church Street, at the corner of which stood the Watch House and the Parish pump, and the archway which led to the old Palace Green, we come to a quaint building

¹ A memorial tablet was erected by the London County Council on 13th September, 1905, to commemorate the house in Young Street in which Thackeray resided from 1846 to 1853, and in which "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," and "Esmond" were written.

surmounted by a kind of square tower. This was the old Charity School, built by Sir John Vanbrugh in 1713, and enlarged in 1817-8. After having done duty as a savings-bank, it was pulled down in 1879, and the Kensington Town Hall was erected on the site. A little westward of the school was an open space, beyond which Lower Phillimore Place was begun in 1787, and completed in the succeeding years. These houses were built on land belonging to the Phillimore family, which had long been connected with Kensington. Robert Phillimore, Esq., died 10th August, 1779, aged eighty years, his wife, Elizabeth Jephson, of Kendalls, Herts, having predeceased him by nearly thirty years, her burial taking place at Kensington 15th May, 1750. It was their son, William Phillimore, who built the terraces which bear his name, and which still remain outwardly in the same condition as when Salway drew his plan. Even the exterior ornamentation has not been changed. Beyond Hornton Street, and another opening, the present Argyll Road, which then led to the open fields, we come to some rather handsomer houses, numbered from 22 to 31. At No. 24, from the autumn of 1811 to that of 1824 the great painter David Wilkie—knighted in 1836—resided with his mother and sister. Some of his finest pictures, including *The Chelsea Pensioners*, *The Village Festival*, and *Blind Man's Buff*, were painted in this house. Stretching further westward, is Phillimore Place, now Upper Phillimore Place, which touches the boundary of Holland Park.

Returning to the opposite side of the road, in High Street, Kensington, in a house occupying the site on which the Metropolitan Railway Station has been built, lived for some years the political writer, William Cobbett. A little further on is Wright's Lane, which takes its name from Gregory Wright, Esq., who, about the year 1774, built at Barrow's Walk the houses at the southern end. Near the turning into High Street was an old brick mansion called Scarsdale House, which may have been built about the end

of the seventeenth century by Nicholas Leke, second Earl of Scarsdale, who died in 1680, or his son Robert, the third earl, a bibulous nobleman against whom Pope levelled the shafts of his satire:

Each Mortal has his Pleasure : None deny
Sc——le his Bottle, D——ty his Ham Pye.¹

There are, however, grounds for thinking that the building was erected by a member of the Curzon family, which acquired the title of Scarsdale in 1761. In 1713 the house was occupied by Christopher Vane, the eldest son of the celebrated Sir Harry Vane, who in 1698 was created Baron Barnard of Barnard's Castle, co. Durham. He was the ancestor of the late Duke of Cleveland and the present Lord Barnard, and died in 1723. When Faulkner wrote, the house was occupied as a ladies' boarding school, kept by Miss Winnock. A later occupant was the Hon. Edward Cecil Curzon, a grandson of Assheton Curzon, first Viscount Curzon, and second son of the Baroness de la Zouche. Mr. Curzon died in 1885, and the house for a short time was again occupied as a ladies' school, and then remained vacant, presenting a forlorn and ruinous appearance, until in 1893 it was pulled down, along with Scarsdale Terrace, in order to be absorbed in the vast drapery establishment which occupies the north-eastern corner of Wright's Lane.

On the western side of Wright's Lane extended The Terrace, an old-fashioned row of houses with pleasant gardens behind, containing some old mulberry and other trees. At No. 1 resided Dr. Davies, who was tutor to her late Majesty when she was a girl living in Kensington Palace. Sir Henry Cole of the South Kensington Museum afterwards occupied the same house. At No. 4 Mr. Banting practised his own methods of reducing his corpulence, and at No. 5 Sir J. Fraser, a Waterloo veteran, lived for

¹ "The First Satire of the Second Book of Horace." The quotation is from the first edition of 1733. Charles Dartiquenave, who died in 1737, was a well-known epicure and punster.

some time. The next house, No. 6, was the residence of John Leech, and here in his spacious garden he was in the habit of entertaining his colleagues on "Punch." Here also, a victim to London noise, he died in 1864 at the early age of forty-seven. The adjoining house, No. 7, was generally known as Shaftesbury House, from a tradition that it was at one time occupied by Anthony Ashley Cooper, the third earl of that name, and the author of "The Characteristicks of Men." This tradition is not mentioned by Faulkner, and as the houses were probably of later date than the earl, who died in 1713, there cannot be much foundation for it. In 1824 Wilkie moved into this house from Lower Phillimore Place, and occupied it until he again changed into a detached house in Vicarage Place at the back of Church Lane. At the further end of The Terrace was an old hostelry called the Adam and Eve. Tradition, ever busy in this neighbourhood, asserts that Sheridan, on his way to or from Holland House, regularly stopped for a dram at the bar of this house, and that he ran up a long bill on this account, which Lord Holland had to pay. In 1892 Mr. Jubal Webb bought the estate known as The Terrace, which covered about four and a quarter acres, and had a frontage of three hundred and forty feet to the high road. In order that the roadway might be widened, he gave to the public no less than 2,700 feet of this land, valued at something like £10,000. The old houses were demolished and residential flats have been erected on the site.

Crossing the road again, we see the gates leading to the grounds of Holland House, opposite the Kensington Toll Bar and Earl's Court Lane. Of the mansion itself a glimpse may be seen behind the screen of trees. So much has been written of this house, the sole survivor in its pristine state of the Jacobean mansions which once added so much of magnificence and dignity to the outskirts of the metropolis, that it would be superfluous here to add a word. Associated as it is with "the courtly magnificence of Rich, with the loves of Ormond, with the counsels of Cromwell, with the

death of Addison," and, in later times, with the humour of Selwyn, the eloquence of Fox, the facundity of Macaulay, and the wit of Sydney Smith, this house is a lasting memorial of all that was greatest in literature and politics during the eighteenth century and a great part of the nineteenth. Built in 1607 by Sir Walter Cope, it passed successively by descent through the families of Rich and Edwardes to that of Fox by purchase, and it has remained in that family since the beginning of the reign of George III. When Henry Fox, the fourth Lord Holland, died at Naples in 1859, his widow succeeded to this property, and subsequently disposed of it to her husband's kinsman, Henry Edward Fox-Strangways, fifth Earl of Ilchester, who entered into residence there shortly after Lady Holland's death on 23rd September, 1889, and whose son and successor is still in occupation of the house.

To the westward of the grounds was a passage known as Nightingale Lane, which led to some meadows called The Moats, and it was here that on 7th March, 1804, Lord Camelford and Mr. Best rode to that hostile meeting which ended fatally for the former. The White Horse Inn, a very ancient hostelry, is stated by tradition to have been one of the taverns at which Addison sought refreshment after his marriage with the Dowager Countess of Warwick. Behind the White Horse was a very picturesque cottage called Little Holland House, which was generally inhabited by some member of the Fox family. To this house, which was then in the occupation of a gentleman called Ottey, Lord Camelford was brought to die. About the middle of the last century it became the property of Mr. Henry Thoby Prinsep, a retired Bengal civilian, and the father of the late Academician, Val Prinsep. During the years it remained in Mr. Prinsep's possession, it was the trysting-place of Watts, Rossetti, Burne-Jones, and many other artists and literary men, but it was pulled down many years ago, and another house, bearing the same name, was designed by Cockerell for Watts almost on the site of the old cottage.

Nightingale Lane and its surroundings are now absorbed in the æsthetic thoroughfare called Melbury Road after the Dorsetshire seat of Lord Ilchester.

On the northern side of the road an unbroken line of hedgerow stretches until we reach Counter's Bridge and the boundary of the parish of Fulham. Since the date of the Survey St. Mary Abbot's Terrace has been built on this site, and numerous streets have been opened out in a northward direction. On the southern side, after passing Earl's Court Lane, we find a row of shabby-looking houses called Leonard's Place, in one house of which, kept by a Mrs. Voysey, Mrs. Inchbald lodged from August, 1817, to October, 1818. Adjoining this is another row of houses, called Earl's Court Terrace, now Earl's Terrace, where, at No. 4, the same lady also found a temporary lodgment at Mrs. Hodge's boarding-house from 30th September, 1816, until the establishment was broken up in August, 1817, when, as stated above, she moved to Leonard's Place. These two terraces, together with Edwardes Square, which was called after the family name of Lord Kensington, were built at the beginning of the last century by an enterprising Frenchman of the name of Changeur, who, according to a local tradition, erected them in anticipation of the success of Napoleon's threatened invasion of England. The modest houses and *coquet* gardens would to the Gallic mind be exactly suited to the requirements of his fellow-countrymen in the army and navy with their domestic *ménage*. Whether this story be true or not, it is interesting to note that No. 32 in this square sheltered for eleven years Leigh Hunt, whose gossiping chronicles of the town he loved have been the delight of more than a generation. Beyond Earl's Terrace, the southern limit of the road is bounded by a hedge, until just beyond the milestone which shows two and a half miles from Hyde Park Corner, the wayfarer comes to a solitary fruit-shop. Thence it is but a few yards to Stanford (or Stamford) Brook, and Counter's Bridge that crosses it. Edwardes Place, Edwardes Terrace, and

Kensington Crescent are creations of a somewhat later date.

Of Counter's Bridge, which forms the western extremity of the Survey, an interesting account is given by Mr. Fèret in his "Fulham Old and New," 1900, ii, 203-4. Its first appearance in a recorded form dates from 1421, when at a Court General the Homage presented that the Lord, who was the Bishop of London, should repair "Contesses-bregge." In 1422 the name appears as "Contassebregge," and in 1445 as "Cuntassebregge." In 1475 it was reported at a Court General that the "bridge called Countesbregge is ruinous, and that the Lord ought to repair it." A similar presentment was made in 1517 regarding the bridge called "Countes." In 1617 the name is for the first time spelt "Countersbridge." Rocque gives it as Counter Bridge, and Pigot in his "Atlas of Counties," 1831, as Counter's Bridge. Faulkner, in his "History of Kensington," 1820, writes it, both in his map and in his text (p. 9) "Compton's Bridge," which is, I think, manifestly wrong. Caunter or Caunter's Bridge is a less frequent alternative spelling. Mr. Fèret remarks that the origin of the name is doubtful, but it may perhaps be permitted to suggest the theory that just as the ancient bridge at Bow in the eastern suburbs owed its origin to the benevolence of a queen, so may have one of the countesses of the gallant family of Vere, in a similar spirit of charity, ordered the construction of a bridge to unite more commodiously the great parishes of Kensington and Fulham.

With Counter's Bridge our journey ends. On the other side of the Creek may be seen the trees and shrubs of the great Nursery founded by James Lee of Selkirk, and extended by him and his partner, Lewis Kennedy of Chiswick, between the years 1760 and 1795, when Lee died at the age of eighty-five. At the time of the Survey, the business was carried on by the sons of the two founders, and it existed for many years longer, but some time in the "seventies" it fell into the builder's hands, and the glories of Olympia

have replaced the quiet walks and shady groves of the establishment where the fuchsia first gained celebrity, and the roots of immemorial vines were occasionally stubbed up by the spade of the busy gardener.

NOTE.

There has long been a confusion between *Knightsbridge* and *Kingsbridge*, arising apparently from a passage in a manuscript account of Middlesex by the topographer, John Norden, which is preserved among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. This passage, which is quoted by Sir Henry Ellis in the introduction to his edition of Norden's "Description of Essex" (Camden Society, 1840, p. xv), runs as follows: "Kingesbridge, comonly called Stone bridge nere Hyde parke corner, wher I wish noe true man to walke too late without good garde, unles he can make his partie good, as dyd S^r H. Knyvet, Knight, who valiantlye defended himselfe, ther being assaltd, and slwe the master theefe with his own handes." I do not know who was the first to identify this Kingsbridge with Knightsbridge, but Mr. Mackenzie Walcott in his "Memorials of Westminster," ed. 1851, p. 300, asserts that the name of Knightsbridge was "no doubt" derived from the circumstance recorded by Norden. Mr. Walcott was followed by Davis, "Memorials of Knightsbridge," 1859, p. 3, who thought however that the name of Kingsbridge might be derived from the fact that Edward the Confessor owned lands there, and probably built a bridge for the convenience of some monks. The idea is not quite extinct yet, for Mr. W. A. Lethaby, F.S.A., evidently refers to it when he says in his valuable book, "London before the Conquest," 1902, p. 61, that "Knightsbridge is named in a twelfth-century charter, and it seems to be the same as the Kingsbridge in a charter of the Confessor." Documentary evidence shows that this Stonebridge was not at Knightsbridge, but in that

part of the western road which is now known as Piccadilly, but which in Norden's time was a country highway, bordered by hedges and ditches. The bridge spanned the Tyburn Brook near the present White Horse Street. This is clear from the grant of land made to Lord Chancellor Clarendon by letters patent dated 13th June, 1664, of which copies are printed in Wheatley's "Round about Piccadilly and Pall Mall," 1870, p. 83, and Clinch's "May Fair and Belgravia," 1892, pp. 90-1. The property is described as under: "One close, called Stonebridge close, containing eleven acres, abutting upon the highway leading to Hyde Parke on y^e south, on a messuage or tenement in y^e occupacōn of John Emblyn on y^e north, on a little brooke on y^e west, and on a close called Pennylesse Banke on y^e east; one other close, called y^e Pennylesse Banke, containing nine acres and a halfe, abutting on Stonebridge west, on a close called y^e Stone Conduit on y^e east, on y^e highway leading to Hyde Parke on the south, and y^e said messuage or tenement of John Emblyn north; and one other close called y^e Stone Conduit Close, abutting on y^e said Pennylesse Banke on y^e west, on a close called Swallow close on y^e east, on y^e highway leading into Hyde Parke on y^e south, and on y^e fields where y^e city conduit stands, on y^e north, containing nine acres." From this description it is clear that Lord Clarendon's property was bounded by the Tyburn Brook on the west, by the modern Piccadilly on the south, by Swallow Street on the east, and by Bruton Street and the Conduit Mead on the north. In a "Plan of the Manor of Ebury, 1614," of which a facsimile is given in Mr. Clinch's book, page 8, the Stone bridge over the Tyburn Brook is clearly marked, and another Stone bridge Close south of the highway, occupying a portion of the present Green Park at Constitution Hill, is also shown as measuring between four and five acres.

ADDRESS BY MR. F. G. HILTON PRICE, DIR. S.A.,
F.G.S., VICE-PRESIDENT.

Delivered at the Sixth Annual Meeting.

WE are all familiar with the hackneyed expression, "Vanishing London," but it is, nevertheless, an appropriate one, for, as a matter of fact, there is very little remaining in the City which might be called old London, that is to say, the London which was in existence before the Great Fire, and that which was erected after the Great Fire of 1666.

It has been improved out of existence; it is not only the superstructures which have gone, which we have to regret, but the vast storehouse of antiquities, formerly existing beneath the foundations of the houses, are being rapidly swept away. It is to be hoped that some one keeps a watchful eye upon the excavations, otherwise some interesting and valuable fragments of old topography may be lost, as so much has been lost in the past. I therefore take the opportunity of impressing upon you the necessity of observing the demolition of old houses in the City, and, when the buildings are removed, watch very closely for what may turn up in the foundations and beneath the foundations, as the excavation is usually carried down to the virgin soil.

During the last sixty years or more there have been enormous changes in the City, the topography has been altered to a considerable extent, and London has been practically rebuilt.

The destruction of ancient monuments has been carried on upon a large scale in the past, quite beyond the con-

ception of those who have not cared to make themselves acquainted with what has existed, and who care but little for what is extant. Few of the ordinary business people ever seem to take any interest in the glories of old London of the past; but to judge from the important fragments of sculpture, cornices, tessellated pavements, and other objects of luxury and wealth, we cannot help thinking that London in the time of the Romans was really a handsome city.

In mediaeval times also many very important and massive buildings were erected; and even since the Great Fire of 1666 there have been many interesting buildings. But nearly all the fine old houses which had been occupied by the leading merchants and bankers, and the old posting inns, with their courtyards and open galleries, have disappeared. Several churches, through greed to obtain high rents, have likewise been demolished, and the churchyards left as open spaces. In many instances whole streets have been swept away in order to open out or widen thoroughfares, or in making the termini for railways, such as the Great Eastern, South Eastern, Metropolitan, London, Chatham and Dover, etc., these have necessitated the removal of many old landmarks familiar to Londoners; the making of Cannon Street, the demolition of the dilapidated houses which formerly stood on the Banks of the Thames in Upper and Lower Thames Street, now replaced by large warehouses. St. Paul's Churchyard has been almost entirely rebuilt, and, outside the limits of the City, vast areas have been cleared, such as the Law Courts area, Clare Market, St. Clement Danes, Holywell Street, Wych Street, Drury Lane, Westminster, etc., etc.

The interesting old houses which mostly possessed a history and a sign, have given place in many instances to fine stately stone buildings, and in making them all the made soil beneath the old sites has been cleared out down to the London clay. So great, in fact, has become the value of the land in the City, that the foundations have had to

be dug very deep into the ground, in order to construct the offices and cellars actually below the street level.

After the Great Fire of 1666, the greater part of the new buildings were erected upon the foundations of the old houses which had been burnt down, and, as nearly the whole City was thus destroyed, a new one sprang into existence actually standing upon the debris of earlier times. It has been supposed from observation that, previous to the Great Fire, when a house from some cause or another had to be rebuilt, it was re-erected upon the crypts or cellars of the older houses; thus, at various times, both before and after the Fire the foundations of many historical and interesting buildings have been met with, many of which were well worth preserving; but owing to the extreme value of the sites, they have all had to be grubbed up to make way for the modern building.

There were before the Reformation several monasteries, priories, and nunneries, dating from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in different parts of the City, such as the Benedictine Priory of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, the Hospital of Le Papey at the north end of St. Mary Axe; the Carmelite Priory at Temple Bar, the Grey Friars, Newgate, the Blackfriars, Whitefriars, and many others, which after the Reformation were put to more or less base uses. They were demolished, either before or by the Great Fire, and new houses were erected upon the splendid old crypts or undercrofts which were often used as wine vaults or cellars, and even kitchens. As a consequence of building upon the debris of the past, by leaving all the lower strata undisturbed, the level of the ground of the City has been raised, and large quantities of interesting and valuable antiquities have been preserved to us, which would have been comparatively rare had the ancient builders adopted the custom now in vogue of clearing it all out.

In consequence of the builders having to obtain firm foundations for the heavy stone buildings they now erect, they clear out all the made earth, and in so doing they find

large quantities of the discarded remains of the past inhabitants of London. Hence, if a section were made through the ground excavated, we should first of all find the debris of the Fire of London, then the relics of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, then mediaeval remains, then Norman, occasionally Anglo-Saxon, and, last of all, Roman. The latter layer is at times found at considerable depths, resting either on the gravel or the clay, according to the situation. Of course the thickness of this made earth varies greatly, in some localities, for instance, between Eastcheap and Threadneedle Street, it has a thickness of from 15 to 26 feet.

It is fortunate for us that we have had some keen archaeologists in the past, such as Charles Roach Smith, John E. Price, Walker Bailey, James Smith of Whitechapel, and many others, who have both personally watched and examined all the excavations that were being carried out in their time. They have handed down to us their experiences by placing upon record all they observed in carefully written memoirs, which may now be found in the "Proceedings and Archaeologia of the Society of Antiquaries," the "Journal of the Archaeological Institute," the "Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society," and other London societies; and, furthermore, they collected and preserved all the valuable antiquities discovered which have mostly found a resting-place in the British Museum and the Guildhall Museum, which latter place contains by far the largest representative collection in London. Then there are other more or less large collections in private hands.

The fine collection of Mr. Charles Roach Smith was acquired by the British Museum, whereas the Guildhall has been enriched by presents and by purchase. The greatest collector known was the late James Smith, of Whitechapel, by trade a costermonger and dealer in bones and scrap iron, as he was in the habit of visiting every excavation in the City in search of these commodities. Going to them in his

donkey-cart at an early hour in the morning, he had the opportunity of buying all the antiquities discovered there, and he was employed as a buyer for Mr. Walker Bailey in the City. When Mr. Bailey died, Smith went on collecting on his own account, and when his house became full from top to bottom, he sold the whole collection. He has sold more than one such collection to the Guildhall, and four others to private collectors, I being one who purchased what he was pleased to style the "whole shoot." He had a good knowledge of antiquities, and a most marvellous memory (he could neither read nor write), but could always give one a history of any object, even if he had not seen it for years. I regret to say that this good man is dead—I have never heard whether there is anyone taking his place as a collector. It is evident that some one having a fair knowledge of London antiquities, should take up this pursuit, whilst there are still old sites left in the City for excavation. James Smith was so well acquainted with the ancient topography of London, that he appeared to know what localities he would probably get Roman antiquities from.

The depths at which Roman pavements have been discovered, vary considerably in different parts of the City; beneath Lombard Street, and some of the adjoining streets, they have been found at an average depth of 12 feet from the surface. The ordinary domestic and other objects occurring at about 9 feet, whilst the mediaeval remains at a much lesser depth

Mr. Charles Roach Smith noted that in 1839 a tessellated pavement was observed in Lombard Street at a depth of 8 feet only, running under the present street. This pavement must have been made at a very late period, as earth, impregnated with Roman remains, extended to a very considerable depth immediately beneath it.

At Foster Lane, near the junction of St. Paul's Churchyard with Cheapside, sewerage excavations revealed a pavement and quantities of glass and pottery at a depth of 18 feet.

From the time of the Great Fire of 1666, up to the present, various excavations in the City have brought to light fine Roman tessellated pavements, walls covered with coloured stucco, pottery, glass, coins, and other objects. The first notice on record of a Roman pavement being discovered after the Great Fire was in the year 1666, when one was found in Scots Yard, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, when digging the foundations for houses.

It would appear from the quantity of Roman remains brought to light when making the terminus for the South Eastern Railway in Cannon Street, and other excavations in that part of the City, that that portion of London was thickly populated by the Romans.

The depths at which these floors have been found vary very greatly, as in 1707, a tessellated floor was laid open at the corner of Camomile Street at a depth of only 4 feet below the level of the street. In Lombard Street, in 1868, one was found between 17 to 18 feet beneath the surface. In 1803 a magnificent pavement was discovered in Leadenhall Street at a depth of 9 feet 6 inches. It was one of the finest that had hitherto been found. In 1805 a Roman pavement was discovered beneath the north-west angle of the Bank of England, near to Lothbury, at a depth of from 11 to 12 feet. It is now preserved in the British Museum. In 1835 another was found near St. Margaret, Lothbury. In 1841 others were uncovered in Threadneedle Street; one of these was also deposited in the British Museum. In 1844 another was found in Threadneedle Street. A tessellated floor was unearthed in 1854, beneath the old Excise Office in Broad Street, at a depth of 13 to 14 feet. A very pretty bit of pavement was discovered in 1859 in Fenchurch Street, near Cullum Street. The splendid Bucklersbury pavement was found in 1869 at a depth of 19 feet below the road. This is now in the Guildhall Museum. A very fine and interesting site, full of Roman antiquities was uncovered in 1873 at the north western corner of Walbrook, on the site of the National Safe Deposit Company's

premises, and was very carefully examined and the results published by the late Mr. John E. Price.

Most of the principal Roman buildings appear to have been found very close to the banks of the old Walbrook, which was the principal stream that flowed through London, and was no doubt immediately outside its ancient wall. The stream was restricted in its course by the undulating nature of the ground through which it flowed on its way to the Thames, the banks of which in some places appear to have been shored up with timber and piles. The course of the Walbrook was traced out by the late Mr. John E. Price and his friend the late Mr. Alfred White, and is described by Price in "The Description of the Roman Tessellated Pavement found in Bucklersbury," from its rise in the fields near Hoxton, through the wards of Coleman Street, Bread Street, Cheap, Walbrook, Vintry, and Dowgate.

The western arm of the Walbrook rose in the north of Finsbury Fields. It is probable that more than one brook supplied the stream which flowed through in the direction of Wilson Street, becoming filled up in its course along Moorfields, which extended from London Wall to Hoxton. The eastern branch rose near the south end of the present New North Road, in direction of the present Pitfield Street, Hoxton, thence by Willow Walk across the Curtain Road, by King John's Court, to Holywell Lane; after this it followed a course east of the whole length of Long Alley, then by the old burial ground of Bethlehem Hospital and along Blomfield Street, somewhat to the west of the church-yard of Allhallows, London Wall, where it fell into the ditch of the City wall.

By the aid of Mr. Price's work, the course of the brook may be further traced as follows:—After passing rather to the east of Moorgate Street, east side of the north end of Tokenhouse Yard, about one-third of its length, and so beneath the church of St. Margaret's, Lothbury; near which spot, at the end of Founder's Court, a tessellated pavement was discovered in 1835, and at several other

spots round about there important finds of Roman remains have been made. It then crosses Lothbury; the stream passed through the site of the Bank of England, by Grocers' Hall, to the church of St. Mildred's, Poultry, where another fine pavement was found ; it crossed the Poultry, Bucklersbury (where another grand pavement was discovered), the west end of the old church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, which stood on the western side of the present street called Walbrook ; bearing now to the west in a great bend, it crossed Budge Row, near its eastern end; then under the present new Cannon Street to the west of the churchyard of St. John by Walbrook, where it was formerly crossed by a bridge called Horseshoe Bridge.

In Cloak Lane, at a depth of 19 or 20 feet, the fine black soil appeared with Roman remains in it. The Walbrook again wandered westward, nearly as far as the church of St. Michael, Paternoster, then it passed eastward under Little College Street, south over Thamas Street, and thence, running between Joiners' Hall Buildings and Friars Alley, it reached the Thames.

I may add that brass coins and other brass objects discovered in the black mud of the Walbrook are found perfectly bright, looking like gold.

The Walbrook appears to have formed the western boundary, from the Poultry to Dowgate, of Londinium, the first Roman city of London. The stream was extra-mural: a line from the Poultry to Mark Lane would form the northern limit; Trinity Square and Great Tower Hill, the eastern; and the southern wall along the line of Upper and Lower Thames Street. The gates of this Roman city may have been at the points marked by the familiar names—Bishopsgate, Aldgate, Bridge Gate and Ludgate. It appears that no Roman interments have been found within this area, which makes it most probable that these limits were approximately those of the site of the first Londinium, as in Roman times there was a most stringent law against burials within the City. On the other hand, Roman inter-

ments have been found outside this limit, *i.e.*, in Cornhill, Royal Exchange, Bishopsgate Street, Camomile Street, Allhallows Barking, Queen Street, Cheapside, Paternoster Row, and in 1881 Mr. Alfred Tylor described in "Archæologia" the finding of a considerable number of interments in Warwick Square, where a quantity of urns made of glass, pottery and lead were found. These sites were all within the later limits of the City. It may be added that Roman cemeteries are known to have existed in Spital-fields, Whitechapel, the Minories and Smithfield.

The boundaries of Londinium in later times were much extended, as may be proved by the wall of London, which has been traced in many places. In the early part of the last century huge masses of it, overgrown with trees, were standing at London Wall, near what is now Finsbury Circus. In 1852, a large block of it was exposed at Tower Hill, but was afterwards removed; a few years back another bit of it was found near Aldersgate, which is preserved; and last year a large piece was discovered and afterwards destroyed on the site of Newgate.

The course of the Roman wall, according to Mr. Charles Roach Smith in his "Illustrations of Roman London," is, on the western, the northern, and the eastern sides of London ascertained from the position of the gates, from discoveries, of which there are well authenticated accounts, and from remains yet extant. It runs in a straight line from the Tower to Aldgate, where, making an angle, it takes again the straight line to Bishopsgate: from Bishopsgate it runs eastwards to St. Giles's churchyard, where it turns to the south as far as Falcon Square; at this point again it pursues a westerly direction, by Aldersgate, running under Christ's Hospital towards Giltspur Street, near which it forms an angle and proceeds directly south through the site of old Newgate Prison, where, only last year, during the excavations, a considerable piece of the old wall of London was exposed to view, with the City ditch outside it; then it passed by Ludgate towards the Thames. From

Ludgate it traversed the ground now occupied by Printing House Square, towards St. Andrew's Hill, passing to the south of St. Andrew's church, where, although not a stone of it is visible, its course is clearly indicated by the abrupt ascent. It then crossed Addle Street, and took a course along the upper side of the Upper and Lower Thames Streets to the Tower.

In the British Museum and in the Guildhall Museum there are many fine Roman antiquities which have been found in the City. Mr. Ransom of Hitchin has a fine collection, one of those made by the late James Smith in London in the way I have described, and there are many Roman remains in private collections. A quantity of pottery and other antiquities belonging to the late Celtic period have been found in different parts of London, and are preserved in the Guildhall Museum, where also are to be seen many interesting prehistoric implements likewise found in London. Of the most important bronzes, I may remark upon the fine head of the Emperor Hadrian, which was dredged up from the Thames, below the site of Old London Bridge, upon the Southwark side of the river. Mr. Roach Smith, in his "Illustrations of Roman London," records several fine bronzes and other antiquities as having been dredged up from the Thames near London Bridge. A colossal bronze hand was discovered some years ago in Thames Street, 13 inches in length, and a bronze arm from a statue was found in a well near Tower Street; it measures 19 inches in length, and is now in the Guildhall Museum. There is also in the same Museum a fine bronze hand 9½ inches in length, found in 1867 in Gracechurch Street. There are also records of several statuettes being found, mostly in the Thames, of Apollo, Hercules, Juno, Mars, Mercury, Minerva and other Roman deities, some of which I believe are in the Museum of the Guildhall. In 1825, a small silver figure of Harpocrates was found in the Thames, and was deposited in the British Museum. Another most important find was that of a silver ingot, found in 1777, in

excavations at the Tower of London ; it bears the stamp ^{EX OFFI} ~~HONORINI~~ ; it is also in the British Museum. There was a splendid figure of a Roman archer in bronze, found in 1842, in Queen Street, Cheapside.

Several sculptures have been preserved, but they are mostly fragmentary, such as the Deae Matres, which are headless, found in Hart Street, Crutched Friars, now in the Guildhall, besides monumental tablets, sarcophagi, tiles of various descriptions, including hypocaust tiles, and various other objects. Roman pottery kilns were found in 1677 in St. Paul's Churchyard, when digging foundations at the north-west corner, and much pottery was discovered within them, according to a manuscript of John Conyers, who was a collector of antiquities at the time; it is among the Sloane MSS. (958, fol. 105) in the British Museum ; he also made drawings of the various sorts of pottery vessels found there.

Great quantities of Roman pottery, also an earlier form of pottery styled late Celtic, mostly sepulchral urns, have been found in the cemeteries of the city. The Roman pottery, properly so called, is of various makes ; the coarse kind, used for funeral purposes and cooking, the large amphorae for wine, and the finer wares, such as Castor, New Forest (several fine examples of the New Forest ware have been met with), Southwark, Upchurch and the fine red glazed ware erroneously termed Samian, and a coarser ware termed pseudo-Samian, are often found in City excavations, and many very fine perfect specimens are to be seen in the British and Guildhall Museums. This so-called Samian ware is found in great abundance in London. The forms of the vessels are of elegant shapes, and the quality of the paste and glaze superior to that found elsewhere. The bowls appear to have been made in a mould, and are highly ornamented with classical designs, scrolls, hunting, gladiatorial scenes, etc. ; it is very rare to find one that is perfect. Over one thousand names of Roman potters of the so-called Samian ware alone have been collected from the fragments discovered in the City.

Statuettes made out of white clay are occasionally met with. Lamps of terra cotta are fairly numerous; bronze specimens are rarer. Mortaria are exceedingly numerous, and were probably in use in every household for pounding up food for cooking. Many fine examples of glass have been preserved—some of elegant form, also examples of the rare pillar moulding.

Personal ornaments, mostly in bronze, consisting of such objects as fibulae, hair-pins, ear-picks, tweezers, mirrors, armlets, rings, bodkins, needles, strigils, and also those of ivory or bone, are frequently found in Roman sites, and domestic implements such as knives of various shapes, flesh hooks, spoons, etc., also locks and keys, tools of every sort, many of the same pattern as we now use. A considerable number of leather shoes, some of which are of open work, and sandals, horseshoes, hippo-sandals, etc. Coins have been found everywhere, mostly in large numbers; many thousands were found in the bed of the Thames, upon the site of old London Bridge, extending in time from Augustus to Honorius—they were found at a considerable depth in the gravel, extending across the Thames, many of them were as sharp as when issued from the mint. Mr. Charles Roach Smith, who described the find in "Archaeologia," vol. xxix, observed that they were dredged up as it were in chronological series, as if they had been deposited in sequences at intervals. It is probable they were deposited as commemorative memorials upon the building and repairing of the bridge, much as such are deposited for similar purposes at the present time.

To give an idea of the class of objects found in London belonging to the mediaeval and later periods, I may state that almost every kind of domestic article is met with either in a perfect or fragmentary condition when clearing away the debris accumulated beneath the foundations of the houses. Where articles of pottery and glass have been found whole, the preservation is usually due to the fact of their having been preserved in wells, old sunken water tubs,

and more generally in the innumerable cesspools which are so plentiful in the City, and in the mud of the Walbrook and Thames.

In dealing with these antiquities, I purpose beginning with the pottery, which is found of infinite variety, dating from the twelfth to the seventeenth century, and sometimes later. My remarks may be illustrated by the objects exhibited before you on this occasion.

To commence with that from the twelfth to fifteenth centuries, we meet with jugs and pitchers of coarse green and yellow glazed ware, red, brown, buff, gray, also red and brown glazed ware. Numbers of costrels or pilgrims' bottles, with loops for passing the straps through for suspension, money-boxes, called also "Thrift" or Christmas boxes, having a vertical slit in them for the reception of the coin, which could only be got out by breaking the box; then have we pipkins of varied forms, salt-cellars, porringers, watering pots of dark green glazed ware, and red ware with brown glazed tops, occasionally with a flamboyant ornament upon them in white; the bases of these latter pots are flat, perforated with holes for sprinkling. Costrels of marbled ware with loops in form of lions' heads, pear-shaped, standing upon a circular expanding foot. Many of the old jugs of the fourteenth century have finger-pressed bases, presumably in order to make them stand firmly. Other costrels of the fifteenth century have one side flattened; also bowls, basins, drinking-cups, etc., are found. In my collection there is, from the City, a fine sixteenth-century chafing-dish of buff-coloured ware, with green glaze top, also two shaving-dishes used by barbers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, buff-ware with green glaze, having two divisions, one for the brush, with perforations at the bottom to allow of dripping, and the other for the soap; this specimen is furnished with loop handles at the side; the other is a seventeenth-century specimen of red earthenware with brown glaze, with finger impressions upon it for holding the two divisions together; also pans of green glaze on a buff ware,

with three concentric divisions inside, probably intended as pigeon or chicken water-pans. Candlesticks with saucers upon them for holding the snuffers.

Later on, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in addition to the foregoing we meet with drinking mugs. Tygs, or loving cups, in brown and black glazed pottery furnished with one, two or more handles. Large watering pots, with roses in front, of red earthenware with brown glaze over the upper part. Ink-wells of earthenware and pewter, and Italian drug-pots or Albarelli, which have been described and figured by Mr. Henry Wallis; he states they were imported from Italy in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries—hitherto these pots had been considered to be Lambeth Delft.

Many stoneware vessels were used towards the end of the sixteenth century. Jugs of mottled brown ware called "tiger-jugs"; they sometimes had silver lids and stems to them; then numerous jugs called Bellarmines or Greybeards, of mottled brown ware, having the mask of Cardinal Bellarmine on the neck, with one or three badges on the body. These badges are frequently the arms of some town in the Netherlands whence they were imported; occasionally, however, they bear the arms of England; they are found of various sizes, and were used in inns and taverns for serving up sack, claret or beer. Similar bottles are occasionally found which were made at Fulham in the seventeenth century. Gres de Flandres ware and old English slip ware, which latter are sometimes inscribed with quaint lines, such as "Fast and Pray and Pitty the Poor, Amend thy life and senne no more 1656." Tobacco pipes are exceedingly plentiful in all excavations, and they are found ranging from the extremely diminutive bowls with stout stems of Elizabeth's time, down to pipes of the present period. Brass pipe-stoppers are also now and then met with, and pipeclay rollers of the seventeenth century, which were used by barbers for curling wigs. Tiles are numerous, such as tiles of red earth, decorated with designs, coming from old

religious houses of from the twelfth to seventeenth centuries, also Polychromic tiles and Dutch tiles. Horse furniture, such as horseshoes, harness, stirrups, etc. Spurs are found in quantities, some dating from Norman times, and down to the eighteenth century. Weapons of all sorts and kinds and of various ages. Specimens of nearly every sort of domestic tool, including bells, hooks, chains, nails, rings, scissors, shears, spades, etc. Keys of endless variety, and knives, many having very elegant handles. Glass is often found in a perfect condition coated with a splendid iridescence; these articles have generally been met with in old cesspools, and consist of medicine phials, wine-glasses of Venetian make and others, also wine-bottles of curious shapes belonging to the seventeenth century and onwards; many of them are decorated with badges and crests. Slick stones or linen smoothers are likewise met with, in the form of a thick disc of glass with a ribbed handle. Recently I have acquired a glass mortar, 7 inches in height and 6 in diameter; the glass of it is half an inch in thickness and is covered with iridescence; it was discovered at a great depth in White-cross Street, and was probably used by an apothecary.

Pewter is also in evidence, objects of all sorts including barbers' bowls, mugs, dishes, plates, tankards, saltcellars, inkpots, and spoons. Of the latter, specimens of the elegant "diamond pointed knop" of the fourteenth century are occasionally found; in fact, every variety of spoon, whether of pewter, brass, or latten (rarely of silver) are found in London excavations. I may also mention the "Horned headdress" and "Maidenhead" type of spoon of the time of Henry V. Large quantities of pilgrims' signs, both in pewter and lead, have from time to time been met with. They were chiefly religious signs or tokens given at shrines of saints and martyrs to pilgrims. They were attached to the hat or cloak, and were worn by the pilgrims as an evidence or sign of their having personally visited some particular saint's shrine. They are occasionally met with in excavations, but they have usually been found in

the Thames by London Bridge. Many bear the effigy of Thomas à Beckett, which may indicate that the pilgrim had obtained them at Canterbury. Iron objects are particularly abundant, and include almost every known article. Specimens of leather consist of black jacks, clogs, dagger sheaths, harness, jerkins, and shoes of every fashion, from the time of Edward III to the eighteenth century. Specimens of the pointed toe of the fourteenth to fifteenth centuries, with points sometimes stuffed with moss; and some bear elaborate stamped designs, whilst others are slashed or otherwise ornamented. In some parts of the City, more especially in the district known as Moorfields, articles of clothing have been exhumed. The most interesting are the woollen flat-caps of the fifteenth and sixteenth century, such being worn by the burgesses and apprentices. There is a cap of this description in the Museum of the Guildhall, and one in my collection, in the rims of which a gold quarter noble of Edward III was found.

Large quantities of bone skates, formed out of the metatarsal bone of the ox, and pieces of bone which have been roughly cut into a point which were fixed into staves to aid the skaters in propelling themselves on the ice upon the pools in the Moorfields, are frequently found. Many of the skates have the under surface worn down quite smooth through the action of skating.

The Moorfields had ever been open ground, probably in consequence of the swampy nature of its soil, and was the recreation ground of the City until rather more than a century ago, when this open space was allowed to be built over.

Fitz-Stephen, who lived in the time of Henry II, in describing the sports of the citizens of London, says: "When that great moor which washeth Moorfields at the north wall of the City, is frozen over, great companies of young men go to sport upon the ice." After enumerating the various modes of sliding he continues: "Some are better practised on the ice, and bind to their shoes bones, as the legs of some beasts (*tibias scilicet animalium*), and

hold stakes in their hands, headed with sharp iron, which sometimes they strike against the ice; and these men go on with speed, as doth a bird in the air or darts shot from some warlike engine."

Another curious bone object is that which is generally supposed to have been used for polishing pins. It consists of a part of the shank bone of the ox, roughly squared at one end, upon which are several narrow grooves for laying the pins in for sharpening and polishing. The knuckle end of the bone is shaved down to enable it to be held firmly in a vice. They are of the Tudor period.

It is astonishing the numbers of coins that have been found in the different excavations, scattered about, very few of them of much value, but every now and then a rare one has turned up.

Several hoards of Roman and Anglo-Saxon coins have been recorded as having been found in the City at various times. Occasionally false coins have been met with. A few years ago a lot of clippings from coins of Elizabeth, James I and Charles I were found secreted in an old pot. In all probability the person who hid them met with a violent death, as in those days clippers of coins were severely dealt with by the law.

Tokens of various kinds, such as the royal farthing tokens, Nuremberg tokens, and tradesmen's tokens of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, are often found. Now and then a gold ring has been discovered. I possessed one called a gimbal or betrothal ring, formed of two rings with a hand upon each, which fit into each other when closed. Inside it is the following posy:

So sewerly knit, as hands do shut.

It is gold enamelled, and was found in Old Street, Clerkenwell (sixteenth century).

There are many other objects which have been found in the old City, too numerous to mention, and I shall not therefore weary you with any further notes.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD ON TUESDAY, 13TH DECEMBER, 1904, IN THE
ROOMS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, BURLING-
TON HOUSE, F. G. HILTON PRICE, ESQ., DIR. S. A.,
(VICE-PRESIDENT), IN THE CHAIR.

Minutes of last Annual Meeting.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were confirmed and signed by the chairman.

Annual Report and Statement of Accounts.

The Secretary submitted the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts which, having been printed and circulated amongst the members, were taken as read, as follows:

THE steady, if gradual, increase in the number of subscribers continues: there are now 165 as compared with the total of 156 reported at the last annual meeting. Amongst the new subscribers are two important public institutions, *viz.*, the Bodleian Library and the University of Chicago. This brings the total of public libraries and institutions in the membership of the Society up to 46, which is gratifying as far as it goes; but the number is still much below the anticipation of our President, who expressed at the fourth annual meeting what is undoubtedly the abiding feeling of the successive Councils of the Society,

that work such as ours carries a special appeal to those entrusted with the charge of public and institutional libraries. During the present year, special communications, with full information relating to the publications of the Society, have been addressed to all the principal curators and librarians, both in the United States and the Colonies.

The ordinary work of the Council consists in the preparation and issue of publications, the receiving of subscriptions, and the general administration of the affairs and finances of the Society. This work proceeds throughout the year, and there is nothing specially to report concerning it, except to record the zeal of the Secretary in the performance of his various duties, and the continued valuable services rendered to the Society by the Hon. Treasurer.

The principal duty of your Council has been to arrange for the publications to be issued for the current year. Their choice fell upon Morden and Lea's Map of 1677—a large map of London, Westminster and Southwark, drawn to the scale of 300 feet to the inch. They have also put in hand a reproduction of the map attributed to Ralph Agas, and probably drawn early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Virtue's version, founded on this map, is only too well known; and it may be said, without a suspicion of ingratitude, that since the reproduction made by the City Corporation some years ago, the means available for work of this kind have been greatly improved. It is a pleasure for your Council to be able to report that the City Authorities have promised every facility of access to the rare original copy of the map in the Guildhall Library, while the Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, has been equally obliging in respect of the original copy which is one of the treasures of the Pepysian Library in the College. These two copies vary in this respect, that age and use have affected them differently, portions which have faded or become worn in the one being in a good state in the other. The distinction of the Society's *facsimile* will be that it will combine the best parts of each, thus effecting a restoration of the map nearly ap-

proximating to its original appearance. Your Council anticipate on the part of the Society a grateful appreciation of the co-operation which will ensure this interesting result.

With the second volume of the "London Topographical Record," issued during the year, your Council were able to distribute the copies of the book entitled: "Signs of Old Lombard Street," which the author, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Director S.A., presented to all members of this Society. The gift has been much appreciated, and all students of London must rejoice that Mr. Hilton Price is continuing the publication of his further collections on this interesting subject. To us it is especially a source of satisfaction that the Society's "London Topographical Record" has become the chosen vehicle for the purpose. The contribution in the second volume, dealing with the Signs of Ludgate Hill, Ludgate Street, Old Bailey, Little Old Bailey, Ave Maria Lane, Creed Lane, Amen Corner, Warwick Lane, and Ivy Lane will be continued in the Volume which is in preparation, and will complete the matter relating to St. Paul's Churchyard. Colonel Prideaux is at work on the Commentary on the Plan of the Turnpike Road from Hyde Park Corner to Counter's Bridge, which will appear in the same volume. The outline of a plan for a new edition of Stow's "Survey of London" will be contributed by the Editor. It is hoped that the volume may be enriched by further valuable papers by some of the specialists and authorities who take an interest in the Society's work.

A full record of current topographical changes has not yet been realized. It was felt that if undertaken by this Society such a record must be complete and cover the whole field. But the organization of such a result presents so many points of practical difficulty, that it may be open to question whether some such account as that given in our first volume, admittedly inadequate though it was, should not be continued in default of a better. As a record of topographical changes at an earlier period, the photographs taken by Mr. William Strudwick between 1862 and 1870, and reproduced

in the volume last issued, have been much appreciated. What is now required is a photographic record of all that exists of old London, which would be a source upon which we could draw for our annual volume in the future.

The attention of the Council is called to the fact that Mr. Ordish, who has done yeoman service for the Society from its first formation, has not held any definite office since the discontinuance of the Executive Committee, of which he was Chairman, and the Council therefore propose that the Office of Editor be founded, and that Mr. Ordish be asked to fill that post. The Council further desire to express their sense of their great obligations to Mr. Ordish for his unwearied labours in the management of the Society and the editing of its publications.

Turning to another department of the Society's affairs, it will be seen, on reference to the cash statement which accompanies this Report, that during the financial year ended 25th March last, the amount received in respect of back publications, as distinguished from current issues, was £140 14s., being an increase of nearly £100 on the previous financial year. That this demand continues is evident from the total of subscriptions received for back issues during 1903 and the present year, viz.: £204 15s.

Since the last annual meeting the Society has to deplore the decease of four highly esteemed members. Dr. A. J. Barker was approached with a view to his election on the Council last year; his interest in the work of the Society never flagged, and as one of the remaining links with the old Topographical Society of London, his loss will be much regretted. Mr. A. G. Dryhurst had recently (in 1903) testified his appreciation of the work of the Society by subscribing for all the issues from the beginning. Mr. W. W. Gwyther, F.R.I.B.A., was a recent acquisition, but his loss will be the more regretted because we have in our ranks too few representatives of the profession which he adorned. Mr. S. J. Wilkinson was a venerable member of whom many of us would have wished to know more. At the age

of eighty-six he was busily occupied with making a digest of the official memoranda in the archives of the Corporation relating to the Great Fire and the consequent rebuilding of London. The form of the work did not lend itself to publication in the Society's "Record," but the matter was of great interest, and we may hope that the representatives of our late member will afford an opportunity for an inspection of the MSS. by a delegate of this Society.

At the last Annual Meeting, a suggestion was made by our Vice-President, Lord Belhaven and Stenton, that a conversazione—which has ever been regarded as one of our desiderata—might be arranged during the year. The subject was brought before the Council by Mr. Wheatley in connection with the exhibition of London engravings held in the rooms of the Fine Art Society. The matter was gone into very thoroughly by Mr. Wheatley and Mr. Ordish—to whom the inquiry was delegated—but although favourably entertained by the management of the Fine Art Society, there were various considerations as to accommodation and expense which ultimately prevented the project from being carried through. However, it is referred to here in the hope that the new Council of the Society may be able to revive the proposed social function with better success.

The following very useful handbook has been presented to the Society by Mr. Walter Hazell:

Crace (Frederick). "A Catalogue of Maps, Plans, and Views of London, Westminster, and Southwark," large 8vo, 1878.

There are various suggestions for future publications which your Council must leave to be dealt with by their successors. It is hoped that members will freely exercise their privilege of sending in their suggestions for consideration by the Council.

Mr. Hilton Price, Dir.S.A., has been nominated by the Council as a Vice-President of the Society.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

By the operation of the Rule of the Society, the following members of the Council retire:

MR. W. H. DICKINSON.

MR. W. J. HARDY.

MR. A. M. TORRANCE.

To replace these, and to fill vacancies, the following are nominated for election:

MR. HENRY CLARKE.

MR. C. W. EMPSON.

MR. RICHARD B. MARTIN.

MR. T. B. WHINNEY.

London Topographical Society.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT, from 26 March, 1903, to 25 March, 1904.

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1903.	25 March.	Balance shown in last Statement brought forward	118 2 3	Messrs. Walker & Cockerell ...
1904.	"	... ...		Mr. T. Creek ...
25 March.	Amount of subscriptions received up to this date since last statement	162 15 0	Messrs. H. Sotheran & Sons ...	... 16 10 0
"	Amount received in respect of back publications	140 14 0	Mr. J. P. Emslie ...	1 12 0
			Messrs. H. Sotheran & Co. ...	8 8 0
			Messrs. Chas. Whittingham & Co. ...	... 8 8 0
			Mr. W. Strudwick ...	... 5 1 3
			Typographic Etching Co. ...	48 6 6
			Messrs. Reynell & Sons ...	3 3 0
			Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons, Ltd. ...	2 10 0
			London Shakespeare League ...	1 15 8
			Advertising ...	82 4 7
			Office expenses ...	5 0 0
			Rent ...	1 12 2
			Insurance ...	57 16 4
			Balance at Bank ...	20 0 0
				... 0 13 0
				127 1 6
				<hr/>
				<hr/> £421 11 3

J. F. GOMME, HON. TREASURER.

I have audited this account and certify it to be correct.

J. TRUSLOVE, 153, OXFORD STREET, W.

MR. THOMAS BLASHILL, F.R.I.B.A., in moving "That the Report of the Council and Statement of Accounts be approved and adopted and printed in the Annual Volume," said:

I believe this Report has been sent round to the members, and it is intended to take it as read. I shall not abuse my present opportunity by taking up your time in making a speech, but will simply say that the Report shows how steadily we are going forward; and it mentions some interesting works we have in hand, and particularly Morden and Lea's Map of 1677. But the one point on which I should like to lay stress is our desire to have more members. Not only does the membership increase very slowly, but to enable us to carry our objects we actually want more members than we have got; and I think a very good way of emphasizing your adoption of this Report would be for all of us to endeavour to add more members to this most useful Society. I have great pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

LORD BELHAVEN AND STENTON in seconding the motion, said:

I also will not detain you longer than to make one or two slight observations on the subject of the finances of the Society. I think we are very much to be congratulated on the present position that we have arrived at, but if we had more members we should be able to do a great deal more. One point which is extremely interesting to the Society is this, that during the past year, although we have received only subscriptions to the amount of about £162, we have also received in respect of back publications of the Society a sum of about £140. It is to be hoped, therefore, that all those who join the Society will ask for the back numbers. At the same time I should not like the members of the Society to think that we are living upon our capital or upon our savings, because I shall tell you that of every new publication which we issue we print some 50 to 60 per cent. more copies than we actually require for issue to our

subscribers, so that as we send out other publications we are gradually accumulating reserves for issue. I beg to second the Motion.

The Motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Election of President, Vice-Presidents, and Council.

The Meeting then proceeded to the election of President, Vice-Presidents, Council and officers for the ensuing year. A list of members nominated by the Council having been distributed, the Chairman put the list to the meeting, and the following were declared to have been elected:

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

LORD WELBY OF ALLINGTON, G.C.B.
HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.
G. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.
LORD BELHAVEN AND STENTON.
F. G. HILTON PRICE, Dir.S.A.

COUNCIL.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.
WYNNE E. BAXTER, D.L., J.P.
J. WILLIAMS BENN, M.P., *Chairman L.C.C.*
THOMAS BLASHILL, F.R.I.B.A.
HENRY CLARKE, J.P., D.L., L.C.C.
THE VISCOUNT DILLON, Hon. M.A. Oxon.
C. W. EMPSON.
J. P. EMSLIE.
ALEXANDER GRAHAM, F.S.A.
H. A. HARBEN, F.S.A.
J. G. HEAD, F.S.I.
W. R. LETHABY.

RICHARD B. MARTIN, M.A., M.P.

PHILIP NORMAN, F.S.A.

COLONEL W. F. PRIDEAUX, C.S.I.

WALTER L. SPIERS, A.R.I.B.A.

SIR JOHN TAYLOR, K.C.B.

JOHN TOLHURST, F.S.A.

EMERY WALKER, F.S.A.

THOMAS B. WHINNEY, F.R.I.B.A.

HON. TREASURER.

EDITOR.

JAMES F. GOMME.

T. FAIRMAN ORDISH, F.S.A.

HON. AUDITOR.

SECRETARY.

JOSEPH TRUSLOVE.

BERNARD GOMME.

Vote of thanks to retiring Council and Officers.

MR. T. MACKENZIE FOWLER moved "That the thanks of the Society be accorded to the retiring Council and the Officers of the Society for their services since the last Annual Meeting."

The Motion was seconded by MR. W. F. PREEDY, and having been put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

Address by the Vice-President in the Chair.

The Vice-President, Mr. F. G. HILTON PRICE, Dir. S.A., then delivered his address. (See *ante*, p. 64).

Vote of thanks to Chairman.

MR. PHILIP NORMAN, F.S.A.: It is now my very pleasing task to move a vote of thanks to our esteemed Chairman for his admirable address—a vote of thanks which I am sure you will all receive with acclamation. We are all extremely grateful for his interesting paper, and for the valuable collection of relics of Old London, which he has been kind enough to bring to show us here to-day. I think that in giving us his address and showing us these

objects he has possibly given to the London Topographical Society a hint for what may be to some slight extent a new departure. I feel sure you will agree with me that we have so far done admirable work in the way of the reproduction of maps, and in recording the papers and drawings of old houses and other buildings, dating from the fifteenth to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. But equally valuable to my mind is the work which might be done by going back earlier, and helping to elucidate the various problems which occur to one in connection with Older London—with Roman London more particularly—of which he has told us so much that is of very high interest. In point of fact English people are not very systematic. We have hitherto got together a great number of interesting notes and interesting papers on Roman London, but we have not so far systematically explored Roman London. We should know now almost as much about it as we know about Silchester, which has been systematically explored. We should not know as much about it as we know about Herculaneum or Pompeii, because their remains are above ground. We know a good deal about Old London through the praiseworthy efforts and studies of those who lived forty or fifty years ago. They made individual efforts, but they did not follow any system, and they have recorded their remarks in a fragmentary way and put down their records also in a fragmentary way. I think our duty now is rather to collect together the results of exploration, rather than further explore; and such a Society as ours might do a great deal in the way of collecting together and making of more interest the explorations which have already taken place. We may supplement, and I think do, very useful work in working in sympathy with the Society of Antiquaries. That Society is in a position to spend money to a certain extent upon exploration, and I am glad to see that the feeling in the Society is very much in the direction of throwing, if possible, more light upon Roman London. There are various very important points which

one longs to elucidate. For instance, our Chairman, in his admirable address, has pointed out how interments have been found in Roman London. One knows that the Romans never interred within the walls of their town, and one longs to trace out, if possible, the primitive site of Roman London. And that can be done, I think, to a certain extent by recording where the interments have taken place. In a rough and ready sort of way I have tried to do that on an Ordnance Survey Map, and I found that there is an oblong area near the Roman site of London Bridge, where no doubt there was a Roman bridge. I find that there is an oblong piece, about three-quarters of a mile long and about half-a-mile wide, where no interments have taken place; and I think we may draw the conclusion pretty safely that that was the site of primitive London. Then, again, as to that irregular shape that later London takes—what is the reason of that? Probably because after the original wall had been built other buildings sprang up outside the walls. I merely throw this out as a theory. In all probability when the time came for the enlarging the City they naturally took in these buildings, and that accounts for the irregular shape, because they included all the important buildings. There is another thing which one longs to make out. We know from Fitz Stephen, who wrote in the time of Henry II, that there was a wall not only to the east and west and north of London, but there was also a Roman wall along the river. Then, again, Mr. Roach Smith and others have found remains of that wall, but we know very little about it. There are papers in which the writers make reference to that wall, but do not give us any data by which we can judge what it was like. One longs very much to learn more about that. Then, again, one longs to know whether there was any previous fortification where the Tower now stands. I am glad to see here Mr. Herbert Jones, who has lately been exploring about the Tower where there is still a Roman wall remaining; but whether there was any fortification at that south-east corner or not

is a very great problem. Again, we should like to know whether the towers in the wall of Roman London were of the same date as the wall; that is a thing that we may explore and throw fresh light upon. I hope, ladies and gentlemen, I have not taken up too much of your time. I think I have indicated to you one or two points upon which fresh light may be thrown. I think we may systematize what has already been written about London, and we shall then stand on firmer ground than we do now for further exploration; and I think we, the London Topographical Society, may do most valuable work in that way, and also in assisting in any further exploration that may take place, and in recording further explorations. I now beg to move the following Resolution, which I am sure you will carry with great acclamation. The Resolution is "That the thanks of this Meeting are hereby given to Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Dir. S. A., Vice-President of the Society, for presiding on this occasion, and for his Address."

MR. T. FAIRMAN ORDISH, F.S.A., in seconding the Motion, said: I do not think any of us will feel that one word too much has been said in regard to the most interesting address to which we have listened. We as Members of the London Topographical Society are extremely fortunate to-day. Our new Vice-President is the Director of the Society of Antiquaries, and Mr. Philip Norman is another important official of that Society. Our own little Society has really done good work, and we feel that we have begun to justify our existence. If that be so, it is due not a little to the kind help we have received all along from Mr. Hilton Price and Mr. Norman—here in this room and elsewhere. I should like to ask the Vice-President whether he will extend his kindness in one particular, and that is to allow us to have some photographs of these most interesting objects for the purpose of illustrating his paper which I hope will be printed in our Record. It now only remains for me to second this vote of thanks formally, which I need not assure you it gives me the utmost pleasure to do.

The Motion having been put to the Meeting by Mr. Norman, it was carried with acclamation.

THE CHAIRMAN: The vote of thanks having been moved and seconded, I must thank the mover and seconder for their kind remarks. It has been a labour of love to have brought this forward. It gives me great pleasure to assist any Antiquarian pursuit. I also beg to thank the Society very warmly for having done me the honour to elect me a Vice-President. I regret that I should have had to fill the chair again to-day instead of our President, Lord Rosebery, but he is away in the country. I shall be very pleased to allow any of these articles or any other objects to be photographed when the time comes.¹ I will not detain you any further now but call on Mr. Walter Spiers to propose a vote of thanks to the Society of Antiquaries.

Vote of thanks to the Society of Antiquaries.

MR. WALTER L. SPIERS, A.R.I.B.A.: I have much pleasure in moving "That the grateful thanks of the Society be given to the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries for the loan of this Room for the present Meeting." We have already enjoyed the privilege of meeting here on two or three other occasions, and I think I may say that it would be difficult to find a more appropriate place of meeting than the Rooms which have been so kindly placed at our disposal. I beg to move the vote of thanks.

The Motion was seconded by MR. J. P. EMSLIE, and being put to the Meeting, was carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN acknowledged the vote on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries, and the Meeting then terminated.

¹ The difficulty of selection, and the fact that a few chosen objects would not have represented the interesting collection exhibited, decided me to abandon the suggestion.—ED.

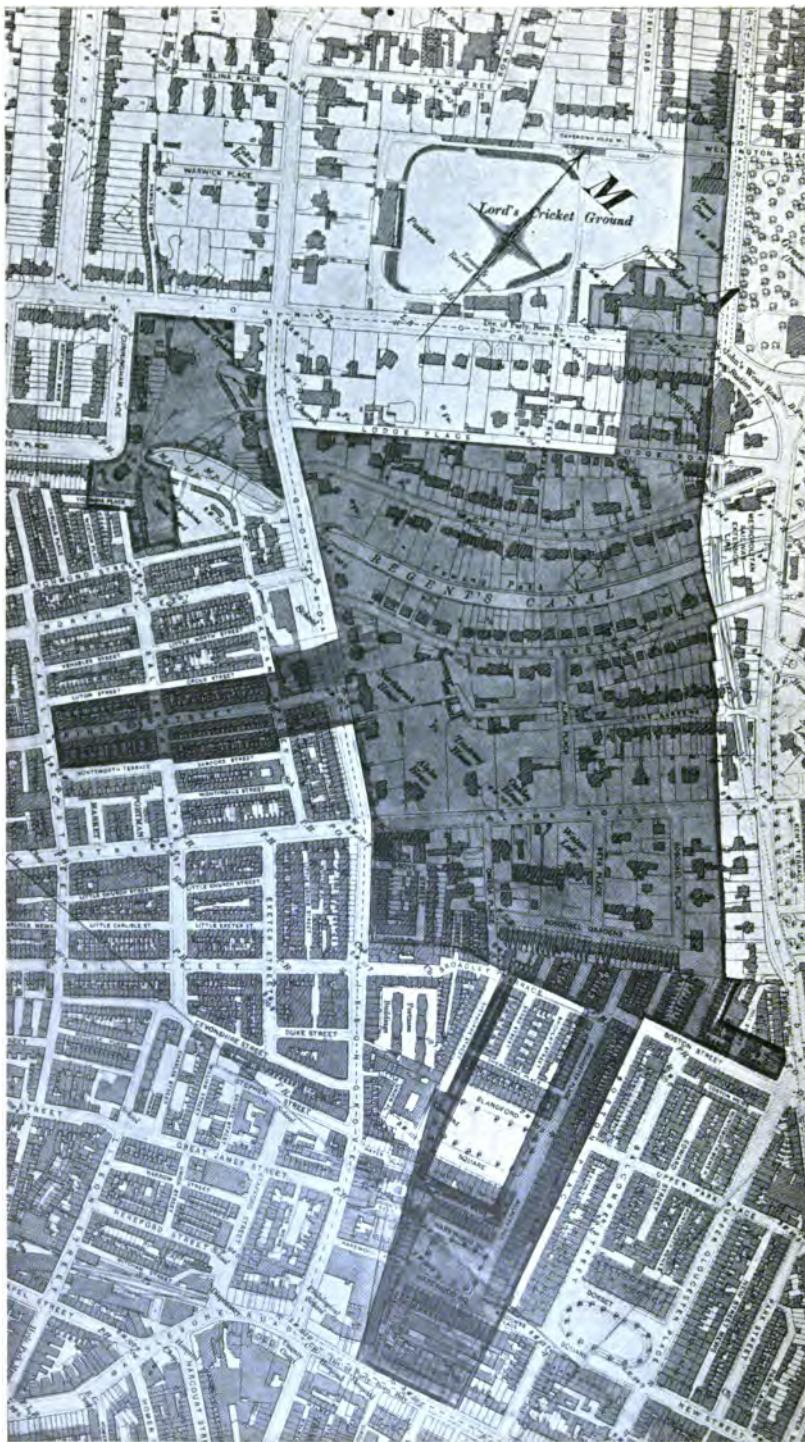




NORTH BANK AND LODGE ROAD.

In course of demolition by the Central Electric Light Company.





A PART OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

The shaded portions show the area demolished by the Great Central Railway and other undertakings.

CHANGING LONDON

NOTES ON ALTERATIONS WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN
THE NORTHERN PORTION OF ST. MARYLEBONE DUR-
ING THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS. BY J. GEORGE HEAD,
F.S.I. *April, 1905.*

FEW Legends are better known than that of Rip Van Winkle, who, having been beguiled into a fairy sleep, awakes to find everything changed in his native village, his old companions gone, and he himself an aged man, having slept for fifty years.

But nowadays one does not need to be a Rip Van Winkle to experience such a change of scene, nor is it necessary to invoke fairy aid to effect the transformation. A few years' absence is all that is necessary on the part of the observer, and the speculative builder will do the rest.

In fact, the alterations which take place in the topography of London and its neighbourhood have long ceased to excite wonder, and yet in all directions changes are occurring with startling rapidity.

Green fields are blotted out by long rows of suburban villas, quiet lanes and footpaths grow into busy thoroughfares, railway stations and factories replace farmhouses, and the absentee of a short time finds the geography of his native place altered beyond hope of recognition.

These changes, however, although most marked in the suburbs and outskirts of the town, are by no means confined thereto, for in the heart of London itself changes occur with startling rapidity in every direction.

In the natural course of development buildings grow old, and are rebuilt or "improved" out of knowledge, and when

the leases fall in, houses are pulled down and replaced by buildings of a superior class. These changes are no doubt for the best, but one can hardly view without some regret one landmark after another swept away, even though it be by the rising tide of improvement. The most sweeping changes, however, are due to schemes of public improvement, such as the making of new streets, the extension of railways and the establishment of municipal undertakings of various kinds, and it is to these last-named causes that St. Marylebone owes the most conspicuous of the alterations which have transformed the topography of the district.

During the last fifteen years this borough has probably suffered more alteration in this respect than any other within the metropolitan area, and the events which have contributed to this change are principally:

The advent of the Great Central Railway,
The works of the Central Electric Light Company,
The electric light works of the St. Marylebone
Borough Council,
The extension of the Baker Street Station on the
Metropolitan Railway,
The erection of the stations on the Baker Street and
Waterloo Tube Railway,

and it is with the alteration effected by these undertakings that this paper is principally concerned.

In 1890 the first warning of the proposed invasion was given by the service upon owners and occupiers throughout the threatened district, of parliamentary notices, informing all and sundry that the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway (now the Great Central) intended to apply to Parliament for powers to construct a railway into London with its terminus near the Marylebone Road. The inhabitants of St. John's Wood and Regent's Park were seriously alarmed, some at the prospect of being turned out of their homes, others fearing that their quiet and comfort would be seriously injured, and the value of their pro-



OLD SMITHY.

Bell Street, Edgware Road. Demolished by the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway.





HAREWOOD SQUARE.

The Great Central Hotel now stands on this site. Mr. Lough's house was the second from the left.

perty depreciated by the vicinity of a large railway terminus, with its hideous accompaniments of sidings, goods-sheds, coal depôts, whistling engines, and clanging trucks.

The bill was stoutly opposed in Parliament by the St. Marylebone Vestry, the Portman and Eyre Estates, and other interests affected, and by a strong and influential combination of the inhabitants.

The bill, however, was eventually carried in spite of all opposition; the first sod of the new railway was turned on Monday, 13th November, 1894, and the work of demolition went on apace.

The opposition being broken down by the Railway Company, the other invading bodies met with little resistance. A year or two later the Central Electric Light Company took another slice out of St. John's Wood to erect their generating station.

These invaders were followed by the Borough of St. Marylebone, which, having purchased the St. Marylebone portion of the system of the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company, desired to erect its own generating station in Aberdeen Place.

The Metropolitan Railway, and the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway also required land for their stations, and took it accordingly.

The operations of the three first named of these undertakings took place upon sites contiguous to one another, and between them they have devoured upwards of seventy acres of land, a very large bite out of the two great estates of Lord Portman and the Eyre trustees. This area included nearly nine hundred houses situated in sixty thoroughfares, and of these thoroughfares twenty-one were obliterated. The accompanying map (*facing page 94*) will show the extent of the devastation and the names of the streets are given in a schedule (*vide page 108*).

The buildings removed included part of the eastern side of Upper Baker Street, the whole of Harewood Square, a part of Blandford Square, and a large number of smaller

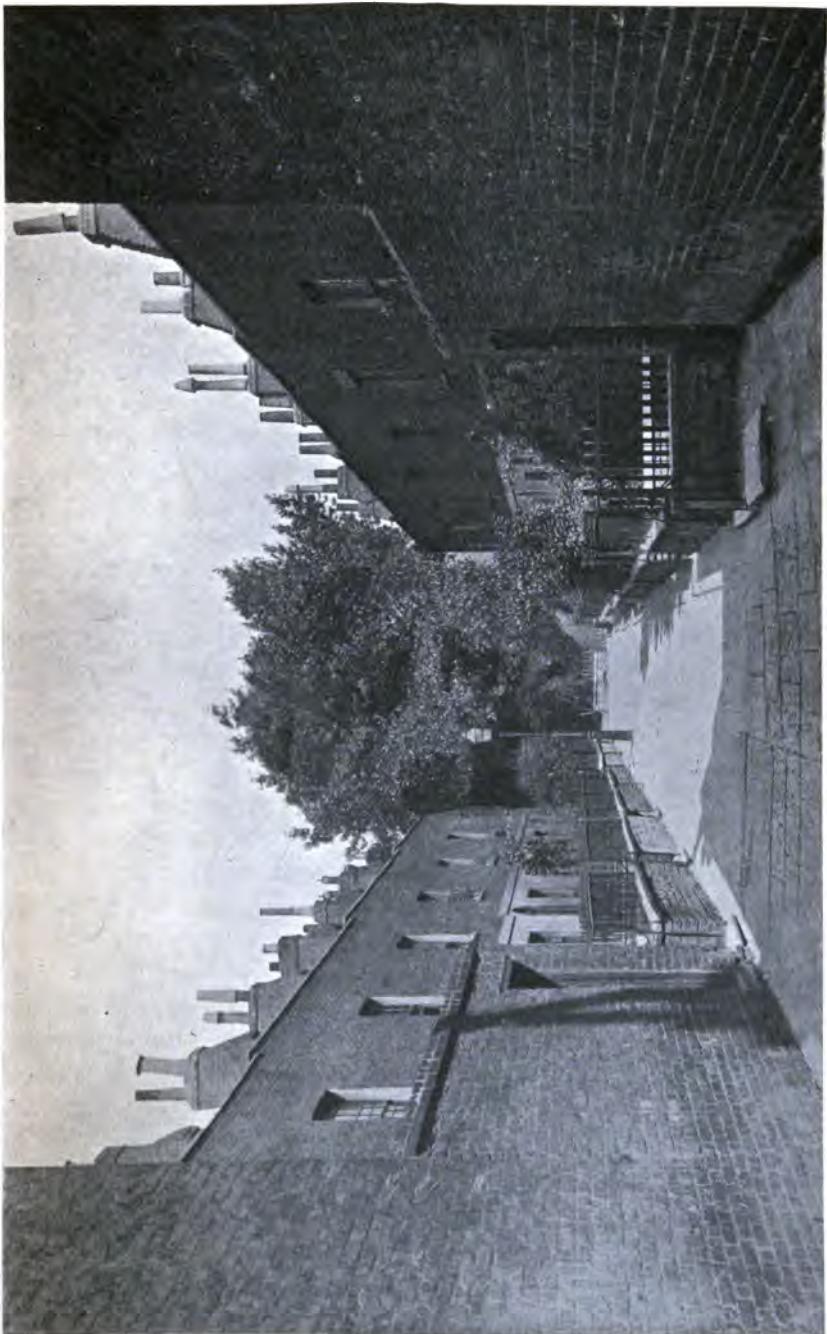
houses situated in the streets lying to the north of these two squares, upon the estate of Lord Portman.

The antecedents of this part of St. Marylebone may be gathered from a reference to some of the old maps issued during the early part of last century. A glance at Phillips' map of 1804 shows that the ground recently occupied by Harewood Square was at that time a part of the wooded district known as Lisson Grove, to the east of which was the original Lord's Cricket Ground, which included the site of the present Dorset Square, having been established on this spot since 1787.

To the west of Lisson Grove was Lisson (Limestone) Green, which is frequently referred to as having been a lonely and dangerous spot. It is now one of the poorest and most densely populated districts of London, so that the loneliness is departed, although the danger may remain.

Lisson Grove, although originally a part of Limestone Manor, as its name implies, had come into possession of the Portman family.

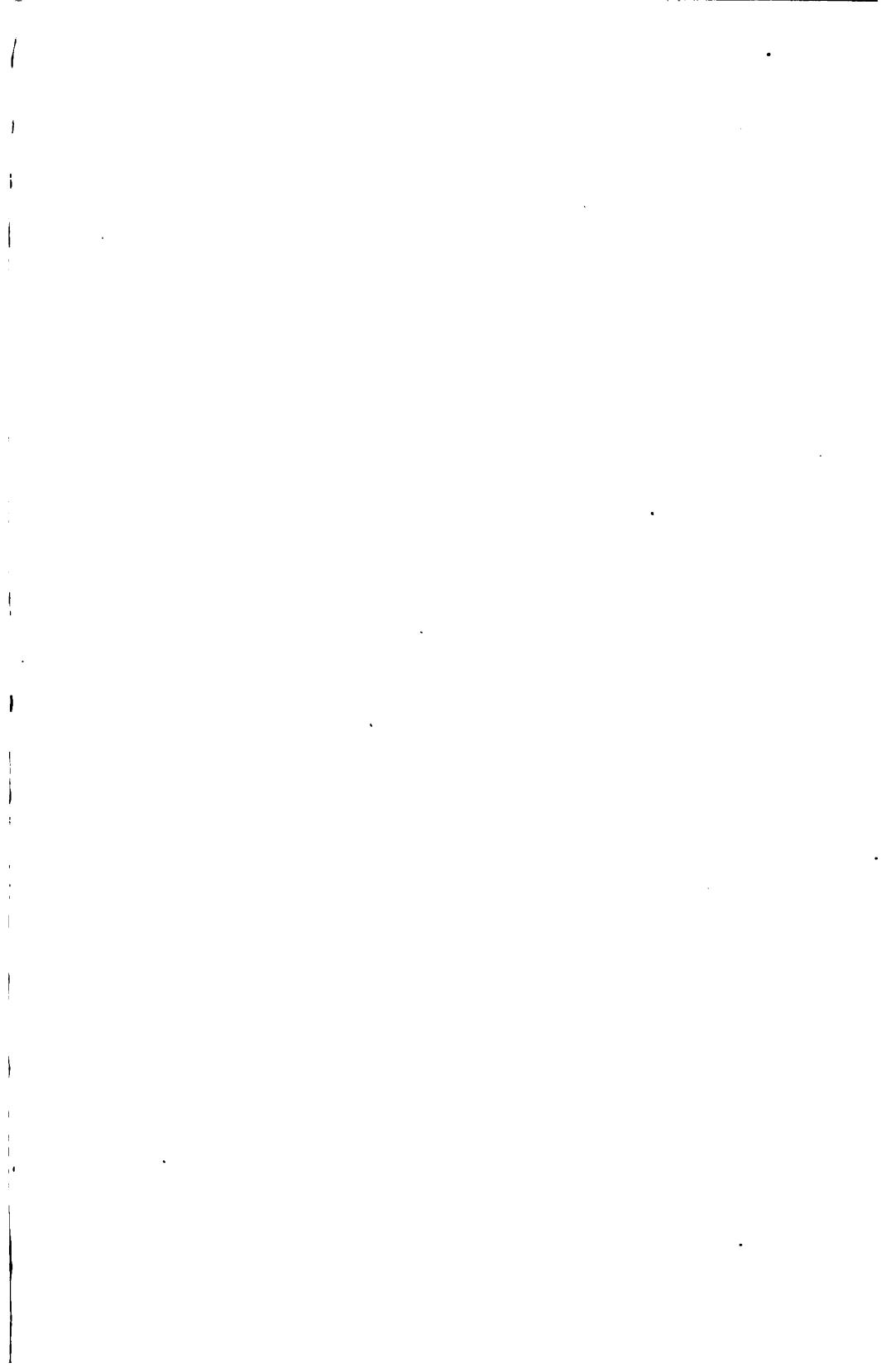
There appear to have been a few houses opposite the Yorkshire Stingo public house, but otherwise the land was unbuilt on. Faden's map of 1810 indicates that a road had been made from the New Road (now the Marylebone Road), opposite the Yorkshire Stingo to the St. John's Wood Road, and in Smith's map of Marylebone, 1833, we find that this road was called Lisson Grove North, to distinguish it from Lisson Grove South, which was a terrace of houses fronting the New Road. Subsequently Lisson Grove South was numbered in the New Road, and Lisson Grove North was reduced to Lisson Grove, under which name it still survives. A portion of the grounds of Lisson Grove was built upon about 1825, and the newly erected houses were called Melcombe Place and Melbury Terrace, a square plot of land in front of these houses being used as a nursery garden under the name of Portman Nurseries. This was subsequently railed in, and Harewood Square was formed.



HENRY STREET.

One of the culs-de-sac on the northern boundary of the Portman Estate. Demolished by the Great Central Railway.







WALTON LODGE, ALPHA ROAD.
Demolished by the Great Central Railway.

In Smith's "History of Marylebone," Blandford Square is referred to as being in course of construction, but Harewood Square is not mentioned, as it was not so named until a later date.

These buildings are, therefore, not of very old standing, the earliest of them having been erected about the same time as the Regent's Park terraces.

Dorset Square had already been built, and Lord's Cricket Ground had gone northwards to a field on the spot afterwards occupied by North and South Bank, and being evicted from there in 1812 by the Regent's Canal Company, it had found a permanent home in St. John's Wood Road. The building of these two squares seems to have been rather a lengthy affair, as we estimate time in these days, for Harewood Square was not completed until 1842. Although Blandford Square was begun in 1827, and the south side was finished by 1833, it was a considerable time before the north side was built; and even when the houses were ready for occupation, tenants were not forthcoming. It is said that the houses stood unoccupied for so long that the owners were glad to let them as Police Barracks during the great Exhibition of 1851. In those days, as at the present time, speculating builders were chiefly responsible for the extension of property, and in the same way as Montagu, Bryanston, and Dorset Squares were built by David Porter, the well-known Marylebone contractor (originally a chimney sweep), Harewood and Blandford Squares, and many of the houses in the adjacent streets, were constructed by three builders of less renown, their names being Unwin, Hutchons, and Braine.

North of Blandford Square there remained for some years an open space, called Boston Fields; this was used first as gravel pits, and then as a rubbish shoot by neighbouring builders. It also contained a large mud pit, which was both an annoyance and a danger to the inhabitants, and it is said that more than one person was suffocated therein. On this land were built Boston Place and Dor-

chester Place, which have been obliterated, and Brand Street, Bridport Street, Broadley Terrace, and other streets, which have been purchased by the Great Central Railway Company, but have been allowed to remain.

In addition to the district above described, a large portion of the adjoining Eyre estate has been cleared. The terrace of houses known as Boscobel Gardens formed the boundary line between the Portman and the Eyre estates, and at this point the smaller streets, thickly built with houses, ended in *culs de sac*, so that it was necessary for anyone going northwards to make a detour if he wished to continue his journey. To the north of Boscobel Gardens lay the district of St. John's Wood, composed almost entirely of villas standing in their own grounds, some of the gardens being considerably over an acre in extent.

The estate was laid out in the first decade of the last century. The first buildings which were erected were called Alpha Cottages. The roads, in which these dwellings stood, were subsequently called Boscobel Place and Beta Place. Lorne Gardens was previously called Hanover Cottages, and earlier still, Caroline Place. Grove Gardens was formerly known as South Bank. South of Alpha Cottages was a timber yard, on the site of which, in 1867, was built the terrace of houses called Boscobel Gardens before referred to.

With these exceptions the district was the same in 1894 as it appears on Smith's map of 1833. It speedily became well known for the openness of its situation and the beauty of its gardens, the quiet and seclusion of the neighbourhood proved attractive to numbers of the artistic and literary circles, and many artists, writers, and actors of distinction have made their homes in its quiet retreat.

Up to the time when the Great Central Railway invaded the district in 1894 it had preserved, in spite of the recent erection of one or two ugly blocks of flats, much of the verdant beauty which distinguished it when Nash laid out the adjacent Regent's Park in "the twenties." The extent of



Photo by A. Pervival

THE POPLARS, ABERDEEN PLACE.

Demolished by the St. Marylebone Borough Council for their new Electric Lighting Works.

[88, Edgware Road, W.]



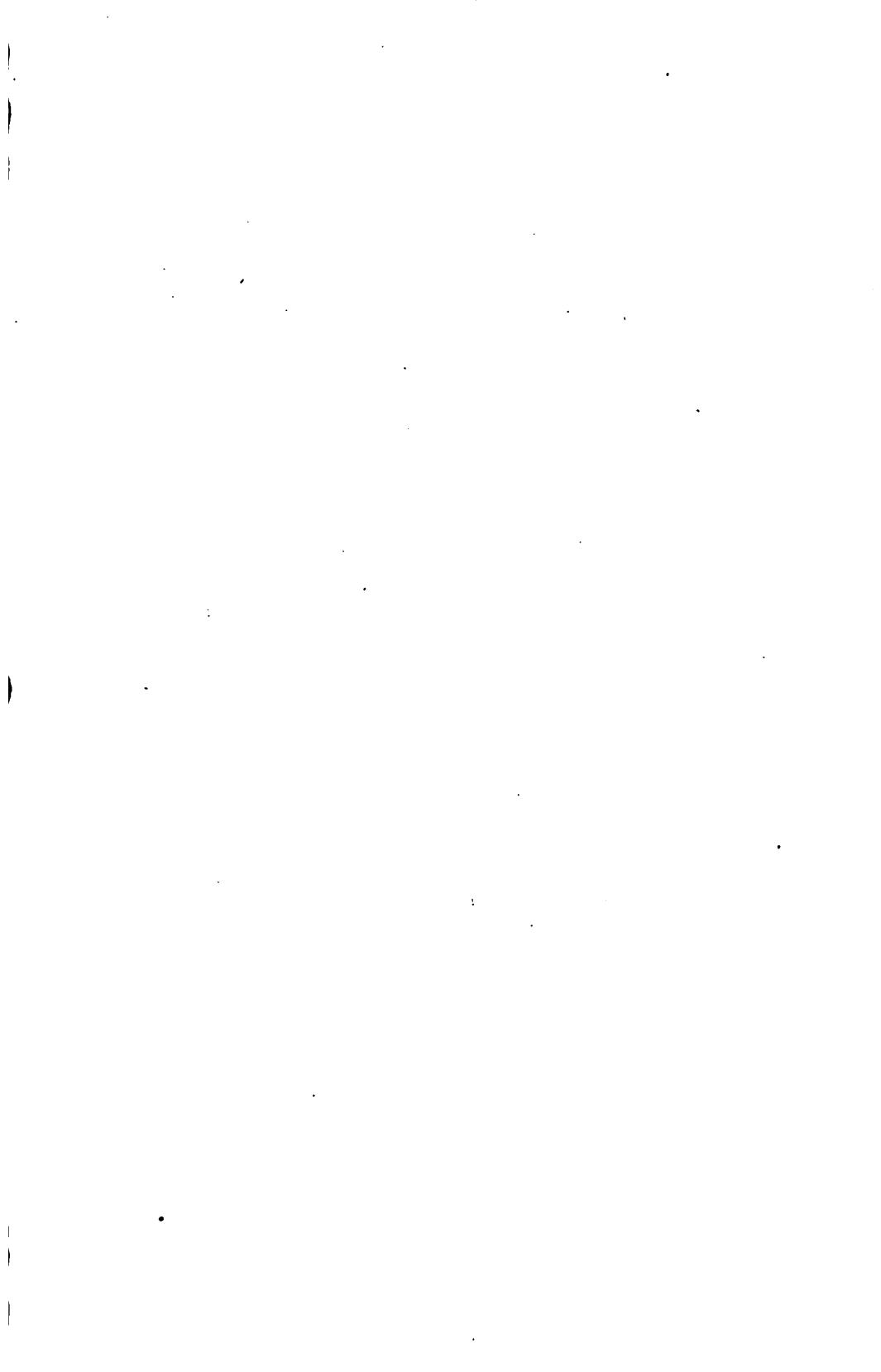




Photo by A. Percival.

THE POPLARS, ABERDEEN PLACE.

[88, Edgware Road, W.]

the gardens, the abundance of trees, and the retired situation of the residences, together with their proximity to town, constituted a unique feature in London residential property.

The whole of the district bounded by Lodge Road on the north, and Park Road and Grove Road on the east and west, has been swept away, destroying the dwellings typical of the district. A few survive in the neighbourhood of Grove End Road and Elm Tree Road, on the further side of Lord's Cricket Ground, but here again, with few exceptions, the leases of the houses are getting short, and the value of the land has so increased, that the owners will probably replace the detached houses with buildings which will cover the land to a more remunerative extent. It would seem, therefore, that the type of house characteristic of St. John's Wood is likely to disappear, at any rate from the more central parts of London.

The photograph facing page 99 is that of WALTON LODGE, which stood in Alpha Road at the corner of Beta Place. It was a roomy and comfortable house of two stories, with stabling and large garden, and was a fair specimen of the better class of villa in the district.

THE POPLARS, ABERDEEN PLACE (photos *facing* pages 100, 101), the garden of which adjoined that of Sir Edwin Landseer's house, was in the pseudo-classical style, so much in vogue at the beginning of the last century, and which was popularized by the designs of Nash and Burton in Regent's Park. The dimensions of the rooms were ample and the garden extensive, as may be seen from the plan (*facing* page 102).

Other photographs showing characteristic varieties of the properties removed are 41, North Bank and 6, Lodge Road; also one taken from Grove Road showing a general view of the area of demolition.

The Baker Street and Waterloo Railway is responsible for removing a picturesque old smithy, which for many years had stood in Bell Street near the Edgware Road (photo *facing* page 96).

The Clergy Orphan School Building at the corner of

St. John's Wood Road and Wellington Road, was cleared away by the Great Central Railway. This was an important building erected in 1812, and its extensive grounds adjoined Lord's Cricket Ground. Henderson's Nursery, which stood at the corner of Wellington Road and Wellington Place, will be remembered by many on account of the quantities of beautiful flowers which were cultivated in the large grounds. These, together with the garden of the Clergy Orphan School, are now included in "Lord's," and are used as a practice-ground, the railway passing under in a tunnel, and it is not improbable that the "squaring" of Lord's which was thus effected did much to remove the formidable opposition of the Marylebone Cricket Club to the advent of the Great Central Railway. "Punch" had an amusing cartoon on the subject, representing the cricketers armed with bats and stumps, and headed by W. G. Grace on the ground horse, going out in battle array to meet the enemy in the shape of advancing railway engines.

In Marylebone Road, on the site now occupied by the handsome building of the Great Central Hotel there stood Burton's Ale Stores and Ray's Mineral Water Factory, both of which were very extensive.

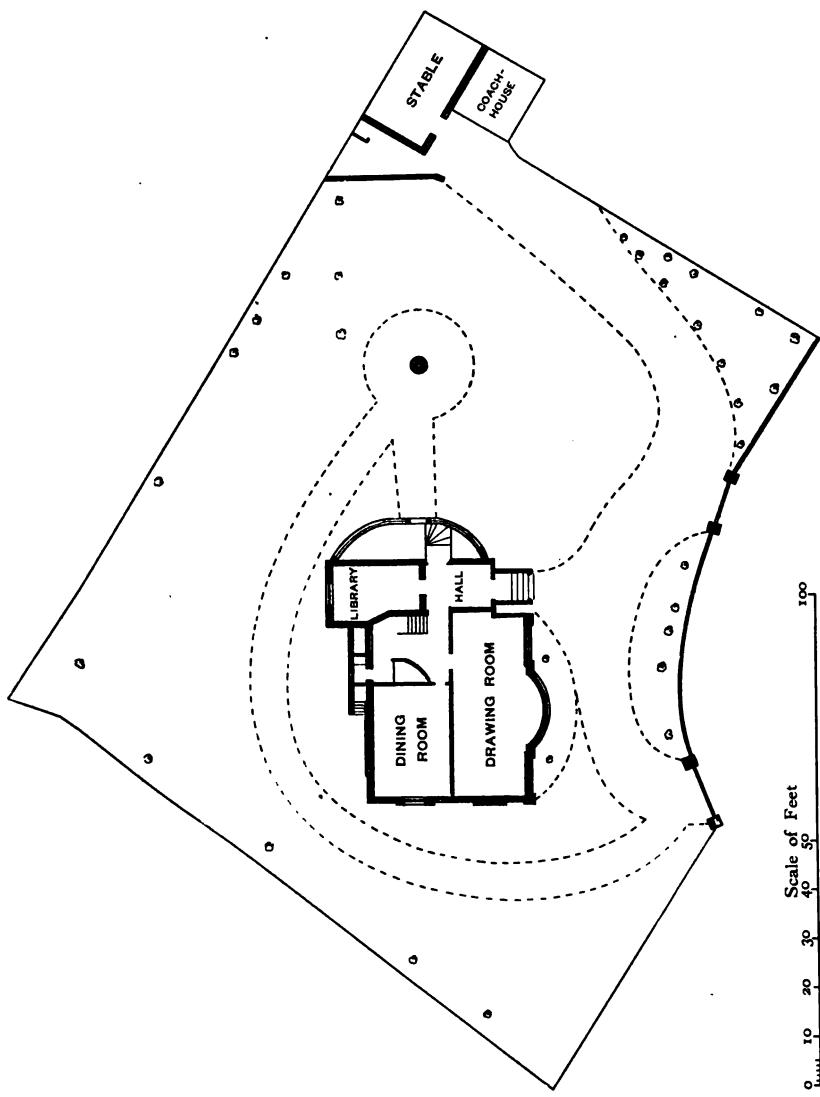
Many of the houses which were removed possessed considerable interest on account of the notable persons, artistic and literary, who had been their occupiers.

SIDDONS' HOUSE, 27, UPPER BAKER STREET (removed by the Metropolitan Railway), stood at the top of Upper Baker Street, and was the residence of the great actress whose name it bears. She lived here after her retirement from the stage from 1817 until 1831, in which year her death took place. A curious story in connection with the house was, that George IV promised her that the view from her windows should not be blocked by the houses which Nash was then building in Regent's Park; hence the clear space left at the western end of No. 1, Cornwall Terrace, which consequently has a private garden, a rare privilege in Regent's Park. The photograph facing page

J. Geo. Head, F.S.I.

PLAN OF THE POPLARS, ABERDEEN PLACE.

Scale of Feet
0 10 20 30 40 50 60







[51, Baker Street, NW.]

27, UPPER BAKER STREET.

The residence of Mrs. Siddons. Demolished by the Metropolitan Railway.

Photo by Alfred Ellis

103 shows the exterior of the house, with the tablet announcing the fact of Mrs. Siddons' residence. The windows which received such august protection were those of Mrs. Siddons' drawing-room and may be seen on the left of the picture. In the room itself was a curious fireplace with terra-cotta columns on either side. These columns were somewhat imposing in their appearance, but they are said to have been only chimney flues. On the staircase was a small side window, which, being designed and erected by Mrs. Siddons, constituted an interesting memorial of her. It was of painted glass and contained medallion portraits of Shakespeare, Milton, Spenser, Cowley, and Dryden.

10, HAREWOOD SQUARE.—16, BLANDFORD SQUARE.—21, NORTH BANK. These three homes of George Eliot were among the houses swept away, the two former being somewhat dingy, old-fashioned houses, of a stiff conventional sort, which no decoration could make artistic.

In Harewood Square she resided for a few months only in 1860; it was a furnished house and the furniture evidently did not meet with her approval, for in one of her letters to Miss Sarah Hennell, she described the house as having everything yellow, "staring yellow curtains, which you will hardly help blending with your impression of our moral sentiments."

At Blandford Square, George Eliot resided for three years, and it was in this house that she wrote "Silas Marner" and "Romola."

In 1863 she removed her residence to "The Priory," No. 21, North Bank, a quiet secluded house with a garden sloping down towards the canal. George Eliot frequently refers in her letters to her home at "The Priory," and always in the most affectionate terms. Writing again to Miss Hennell, she says: "We are really going to buy the Priory after all; you would think it very pretty if you saw it now with the roses blooming about it." Again she speaks of "our new pretty quiet home." Phrases of this kind are

frequent, and even on her return from Italy her comment is "arrived at our pretty home again."

Here much of her literary work was accomplished, including "*Felix Holt*," "*Spanish Gipsy*," "*Legend of Jubal*," "*Daniel Deronda*," and "*Impressions of Theophrastus Such*."

NO. 18, ST. JOHN'S WOOD ROAD. Sir Edwin Landseer's home was demolished to make room for Wharncliffe Gardens, a block of flats built to accommodate the working-classes turned out by the Great Central Railway in the adjoining neighbourhood. The house had large gardens and a fine studio, and here the great artist executed most of his important works, amongst others "*The Lions of Trafalgar Square*." For forty-eight years Landseer lived in this house, and here he died in 1873 at the age of seventy-one.

Close by, at NO. 10A, CUNNINGHAM PLACE, lived the artist's elder brother, Mr. Thomas Landseer, A.R.A., the distinguished engraver.

ALPHA HOUSE, 14, ALPHA ROAD, which had an extensive garden, belonged to Mr. McLure Hamilton, the American artist, whose portrait of Mr. Gladstone is well known; and a later occupier was Madame Sarah Bernhardt.

NO. 15, ALPHA ROAD, adjoining, also had large grounds, which enclosed the spot where the first sod of the railway was cut by Lord Wharncliffe on Monday, 13th November, 1894.

"OAKLEY HOUSE," No. 16, ALPHA ROAD, was at one time the home of Cardinal Howard, and subsequently of Sir Charles (then Mr.) Wyndham.

NO. 41, NORTH BANK, was in 1851 the home of Thomas Henry Huxley, the eminent scientist, who afterwards became famous as the champion of Darwinism. Huxley became President of the Royal Society, and was made a member of the Privy Council in recognition of his great services to science. Huxley lived the greater part of his



41, NORTH BANK.

Once the residence of Professor Huxley. Demolished by the Great Central Railway.



life in St. John's Wood, and during the ten years ending 1862 he occupied

NO. 14, WAVERLEY PLACE. This house has a double interest, as after he left it, in 1862, it became the residence of his friend, the equally famous John Tyndall.

Many other people of note resided in the district at various times, amongst others the following:

Mr. Anstey, the sculptor, whose studio was at No. 11, Alpha Road.

Mr. Graham Lough, the sculptor, whose house, 42, Harewood Square, may be seen in the photograph facing page 97.

Mr. Richard Brinsley Knowles, son of Sheridan Knowles lived at No. 30, North Bank.

Mary Lamb, who ended her days in Alpha Road in 1847.

Sir George Hayter, the Court painter, who lived in Harewood Square.

Wilson Barrett, the well-known actor, occupied "The Priory," 21, North Bank, after the death of George Eliot.

Rev. J. Clifford, the eminent Free Church leader, at one time lived at 42, Alpha Road.

J. Comyns Carr, the dramatist, lived at 19, Blandford Square.

George Grossmith, the society entertainer, 32, Blandford Square.

Jerome K. Jerome, journalist, lived at 7, Alpha Place.

Beatty Kingston, journalist, lived at 6, North Bank.

St. George Mivart, F.R.S., whose philosophical writings attracted so much attention a few years ago, resided at No. 7, North Bank.

Sir William Sterndale Bennett, the composer, lived at No. 66, St. John's Wood Road. He died at his residence in February, 1875, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Joseph Maas, the famous tenor singer, died at his home, No. 21, Marlborough Hill, shortly before the house was demolished.

Blondin, the celebrated "tightrope" walker, occupied "Niagara Villa," Boscobel Place.

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian reformer, lived at No. 21, Alpha Road.

Madame Bodichon, well known as George Eliot's friend, occupied No. 5, Blanford Square.

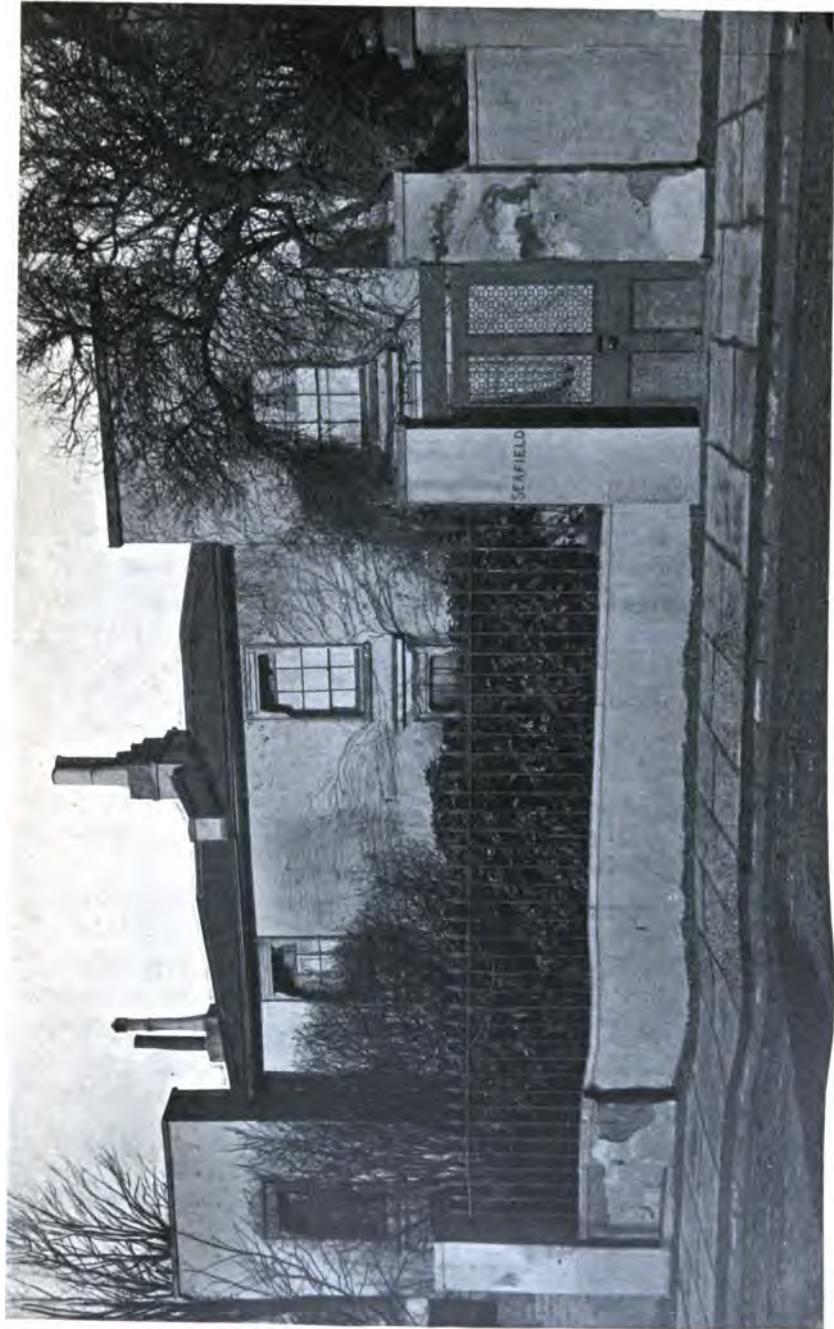
Many other names will doubtless occur to those who read these pages, but those mentioned serve to show that the district was not devoid of the interest which ever clings round the homes of those who figure prominently on the stage of life.

As mentioned at the beginning of this paper, these notes are intended principally to refer to the clearance which has been effected in Marylebone by recent public undertakings. Large changes have, however, taken place in consequence of what I have referred to as the natural development of the property. All over the Borough old houses have been pulled down and replaced by large and conspicuous blocks of flats. As examples of this I may instance "HARLEY HOUSE," which stands on the site of a fine old mansion bearing the same name. The former Harley House was for a short time the residence of the Duke of Brunswick, and was subsequently used as a convent,

BICKENHALL MANSIONS, which occupy the ground previously covered by York Buildings, and which bestride the course of the old Tybourne brook, and

THE MANOR HOUSE at the junction of Lisson Grove and Marylebone Road.

Large blocks of these buildings have also been erected in Bentinck Street, Cavendish Square, Upper Marylebone Street, Upper George Street, and in other places too numerous to mention. A much more sweeping change, however, of this nature, is still in progress in the district which was once known as Portland Town. This is the northernmost portion of the Howard de Walden (once the Portland) Estate, and it lies, roughly speaking, between Albert Road, Henry Street, High Street St. John's Wood,



COTTAGE IN LODGE ROAD.
Demolished by the Great Central Railway.

and the Avenue Road. It is composed chiefly of small houses, closely packed together, and occupied by a poor class of tenant. The whole of this district, the area of which is about twenty-eight acres, is now undergoing a radical change. On the Albert Road, which runs parallel with the Regent's Canal, handsome blocks of flats are being erected, flanked by commodious and imposing private residences, while the small houses at the southern end of the Avenue Road are disappearing before the delightfully artistic buildings which are associated with the name of William Willett.

The shops in the High Street are being rebuilt, and as soon as the leases of the back portion of the estate fall in, the small houses will be demolished and replaced by others of a very superior class.

It is stated by Smith, in his "History of Marylebone," that the Duke of Portland, who was the owner at the time when the estate was originally laid out, was highly disappointed with the class of property which was erected on his land. If it were possible for him to see the alterations now in progress there is little doubt that his feelings would be very different.

In estimating the general effect on the district of the alterations, carried out by the Railways and Electric Light Works, it must not be overlooked that the clearance secures in perpetuity a large area which has some of the advantages of an open space, and that although a considerable amount of dirt is caused by the coal dépôts, and the smoke of the engines, it will probably not exceed that caused by the chimneys of the demolished houses, and certainly will not equal what would have been produced if the St. John's Wood district had been closely built over in 1912, when the leases would have expired.

It is true that the view from Regent's Park is by no means improved by the erection of the Electric Light Chimney Shaft, which occupies the site of George Eliot's house in North Bank, and that its five sisters, the advent

of which is contemplated, will add no beauty except that of contrast to the background of the stately terraces; but the privacy of its retreat is so jealously guarded by the attendants who watch at its Lodge Gates, that up to the present the Park has suffered in its view only, and is as much sought after as ever for the quiet and beauty of its situation, and the unrivalled views commanded by the windows of its residences.

Let us hope, therefore, that on the whole the genuine improvement which is taking place in many parts of St. Marylebone may compensate in some measure for the devastation of one of its most beautiful districts, and that St. Marylebone may for many years uphold the reputation which it has held for so long of being one of the most beautiful corners of the metropolis.

The following is a schedule of the streets and thoroughfares which were wholly or partially removed by the various undertakings.

Wholly removed.

Alpha Place.	Harewood Street.
Alpha Road.	Hayes Place.
Beta Place.	Henry Street.
Blandford Mews.	Kelso Place.
Boscobel Gardens.	Melbury Terrace.
Boscobel Place.	North Bank.
Dorchester Place.	Omega Place.
Grove Gardens.	Samford Place.
Grove Street.	Upper Bridport Street.
Harewood Square.	Upper Dorchester Place

Partly removed.

Aberdeen Place.	Boston Street.
Balcombe Street.	Broadley Terrace.
Blandford Square.	Capland Street.
Blenheim Place.	Carlisle Street
Boston Place.	Cavendish Road.

Circus Road.	Melcombe Place.
Cunningham Place.	Oak Tree Place.
Grove End Road.	Oak Tree Road.
Grove Road.	Orcus Street.
Hill Street.	Princess Street.
Huntsworth Terrace.	Quarlston Street.
Lisson Grove.	Salisbury Street.
Lodge Place.	Samford Street
Lodge Road.	St. John's Wood Road.
Lorne Gardens	Sherborne Place.
Loudoun Road.	Sherborne Street.
Luton Street.	Victoria Place.
Marlborough Hill.	Waverley Place.
Marlborough Road.	Wellington Place.
Marylebone Road.	Wellington Road.

Two new roads were made by the Great Central Railway Company, Rossmore Road, which is 60 feet wide, and runs from Park Road to Lisson Grove, and Harewood Avenue, which incorporates the remaining portion of Sherborne Street.

I am indebted to numerous friends for permission to reproduce the accompanying photographs, amongst others to Mr. F. W. Hunt, F.R.I.B.A., 30, York Place, W.; Mr. Arthur Ashbridge, F.R.I.B.A., 17, York Place, W.; Mr. Alfred Ellis, Photographer, 51, Baker Street, W.; and Mr. Anthony Percival, Photographer, 88, Edgware Road, W.

I desire to record my thanks to these gentlemen for their assistance.

SIGNS OF OLD LONDON

BY F. G. HILTON PRICE, Dir. S.A., F.G.S., etc.

[*Ante*, vol. ii, p. 70.]

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

IN the sixteenth century (perhaps earlier, but I have no record), and up to the time of the Great Fire in 1666, this area was chiefly occupied by the shops and stalls of booksellers, publishers and stationers. After the Great Fire many of the signs and the occupants are no more seen, but a great many seem to have continued their trade under the original sign. A considerable number of the occupants of the houses described as booksellers doubtless combined the trade of publisher and stationer.

Some of the booksellers occupied merely stalls at the various doors of the church, which stalls were swept away about 1630 by order of Archbishop Laud.

On the south side of St. Paul's many woollen drapers lived.

Out of the following list of signs, numbering over 220, there are a great number described with their position in the churchyard, as for instance on the "west side" against the "north door," etc.; these have been sorted into groups, and each group is alphabetically arranged under the respective headings of West Side, North Side, East Side, South Side. Then there are necessarily several whose locality cannot be identified, and these are alphabetically sorted at the end.

Some of these signs I have extracted from a paper by H. Syer Cuming, called "The Old Traders' Signs in St.

Paul's Churchyard," read before the British Archaeological Association, 7th February, 1883.

West Side.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Acorn. 1685. | Peacock. 1661-1689. |
| Bell and Fawn. 1732. | Peacock and Bible. 1687. |
| Bible and Anchor. 1660-1675. | • Red Dragon. 1558-1602. |
| Bible and Heart. 1685. | Rose. 1673. |
| Bible and Peacock. 1688. | • Starr. 1549-1676. |
| Black Horse. 1664. | Three Bibles. 1659-1690. |
| Black Spread Eagle. 1646. | Three Gilt Cups. 1657. |
| Blew Anchor. 1657. | Three Golden Cocks. 1683. |
| Feathers Tavern. 1660. | Three Hearts. 1656. |
| Globe. 1660-1711. | Three Kings. 1515. |
| Globe and Compasses. 1664. | Three Sugar Loaves. 1748. |
| Golden Fish. 1693. | • Three Wells. 1572. |
| Green Hill. 1548 (west door). | Time. 1598. |
| • Hedgehog. 1544-1582. | Tobit's Dog. 1689. |
| • King's Arms. 1561-1737. | • Tree. 1580. |
| King's Head. 1679-1744. | Unicorn. 1650-1692. |
| Map of the World. 1688. | Violin, Hautboy and German |
| Mitre. 1663 (north-west). | Flute, 1766. |

North Side.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Anchor and Bible. 1653-59 (near little north door). | Dial. 1728. |
| • Angel. 1580-1733 (near little north door). | Eagle and Child. 1640-1663 (little north door). |
| Bear. 1657-1677 (near little north door). | Golden Anchor. 1672 (little north door). |
| • Bible. 1550-1657, 1757-1770 (Wilks). | Golden Acorn. 1661-1694 (little north door). |
| Bible and Sun. 1757. | Golden Cup. 1699. |
| • Black Bear. 1575-1630 (little north door). | • Golden Lion. 1628, 1762. |
| Black Bear and Star. 1677-85. | Golden Viol and Hautboy. 1706. |
| • Black Box. 1560 (a stall joining middle north door). | Goose and Gridiron. North-west. |
| • Black Boy. 1552-1689 (little north door). | • Goshawk. 1579. |
| Chapter Coffee House. | • Great Bible. 1590 (great north door). |
| Coventry Cross. 1757. | • Gun. 1577-1711 (little north door). |
| | Half Moon. 1654-1713 (little north door). |

- Hat and Star. 1699 (near Pump).
- Haunch of Venison. 1745.
- Hen and Chickens. 1663-1761.
- The Ling. 1595 (north-west door).
- Oxford Theatre. 1766.
- Rising Sun and Seven Stars. 1655.
- Rose. 1553-1654.
- Salmon. 1712 (north-west).
- Seven Stars. 1654-1690.
- Spread Eagle. 1550.
- Stag's Head. 1658 (little north door).
- Telescope and Spectacles. 1692.
- Three Flower de Luces. 1672.
- White Horse. 1553-1659 (little north door).

East Side.

- Blazing Star. 1583.
- Crown. 1590.
- Fox. 1595-1630.
- Golden Ball. 1659-1753.
- Golden Hart. 1721.
- Hand and Crown. 1748.
- Hand and Pen. 1682.
- Holy Lamb. 1603.
- Lamb and Ink Bottle. 1660.
- Pied Bull. 1608 (St. Augustine's Gate).
- Ship. 1576-1706 (St. Augustine's Gate).
- Sun. 1553-1684.
- Three Cover'd Chairs and Walnut Tree. 1738.
- Windmill. 1660.

South Side.

- Black Bull. 1720.
- Black Lion. 1691.
- Black Swan. 1676.
- Cockers. 1664.
- Elephant. 1757.
- Gilt Cup. 1657.
- Golden Ball. 1688.
- Golden Ball and Crown. 1744.
- Hand Crown and Star. 1748.
- Paul's Coffee House. 1721.
- Queen's Arms Tavern. 1738.
- Ship and Anchor. 1687.
- Sun. 1741.
- Three Crowns. 1712.
- Walnut Tree Tavern. 1720.
- White Swan. 1589-1705.

No known locality.

- A. B. C. 1523.
- Almond Tree. 1663.
- Anchor. 1660.
- Angel and Bible. 1737.
- Angel and Crown. 1679.
- Archimedes. 1693.
- Ball. 1594.
- Bell. 1541.
- Bell Tavern. 1660.
- Bible and Ball. 1710.
- Bible and Crown. 1711.
- Bishop's Head. 1577.
- Black Bell. 1658.
- Black Eagle. 1506.
- Blew Anchor. 1657.
- Blew Anchor and Bible. 1658.
- Blue Ball. 1700.
- Blew Boar. 1663.
- Bottle.
- Brazen Serpent. 1544.

- Bull's Head. 1615.
- Cabinet. 1691.
- Castle and Lyon. 1660.
- Cat. 1675.
- Child's Coffee House.
- Cock. 1552.
- Crane. 1559.
- Cross Keys. 1657.
- Crown. 1590.
- Crown and Globe. 1663.
- Dolphin and Crown. 1690.
- Dunciad. 1750.
- Feathers. 1706.
- Fleece. 1744.
- Fleur de Lys. 1602.
- Fountain. 1654.
- George. 1576.
- Gilded Acorn. 1694.
- Gilded Lion and Crane. 1642.
- Golden Chairs. 1730.
- Golden Dragon. 1694.
- Golden Fleece. 1677.
- Golden Hind. 1579.
- Golden Key. 1657.
- Golden Leg. 1729.
- Golden Salmon. 1742.
- Golden Viol. 1687.
- Golden Violin. 1695.
- Grasshopper. 1569.
- Green Dragon. 1569.
- Greyhound. 1614.
- Harp. 1690.
- Helmet. 1550.
- Hill. 1598.
- Holy Ghost. 1553.
- Key. 1569.
- King's Head and Bible. 1659.
- King and Bible. 1680.
- Lamb. 1553.
- Lambe and Rising Sunne. 1655.
- Looking Glass and Three Crowns. 1732.
- Love and Death. 1569.
- Lucrece. 1562.
- Lute. 1691.
- Maiden's Head. 1538.
- Maidenhead. 1660.
- Marygold and Brazen Serpent. 1637.
- Mermaid. 1525.
- Paper Mill. 1762.
- Parrot. 1570.
- Peacock. 1661.
- Phoenix. 1654.
- Plough. 1654.
- Prince of Wales. 1688.
- Princeps. 1686.
- Princes Arms. 1639.
- Printing Press. 1660.
- Red Bull.
- Red Lion. 1553.
- Red Lion and King's Arms.
- Rising Sun. 1654.
- Rolls Auction Room. 1693.
- Rose and Crown. 1647.
- St. Austine. 1580.
- St. George. 1527.
- St. Luke. 1688.
- St. Michael. 1553.
- St. Nicholas. 1531.
- St. Paul. 1660.
- St. Peter and the Keys. 1660.
- St. Peter and St. Paul.
- Samson and the Lion. 1660.
- Ship and Anchor. 1687.
- Sugar Loaf. 1660.
- Sun and Fan. 1732.
- Sun and Fountain. 1641.
- Sun. 1738.
- Swan. 1550.
- Three Crowns and Looking-Glass. 1732.
- Three Golden Prospects. 1693.
- Three Half Moons. 1689.
- Three Lillies. 1578.
- Three Pigeons. 1617.
- Three Pillows. 1712.
- Three Trouts. 1692.

Three Tun.	1660.	Two Golden Spectacles.	1735.
Tiger's Head.	1576.	Walnut Tree.	1718.
Time.	1598.	White Greyhound.	1559.
Tobacco Roll.	1660.	White Hart.	1698.
Trinity.	1502.	White Lion.	1591.
Trunk.	1684.	White Perriwig.	1730.
Turk's Head.	1686.		

A. B. C.

1523-1530. Richard Faukes, bookseller; he probably sold horn-books at this sign.

This is a most unusual sign; about 1825 there was a house called by it in Clare Market, and in other parts of England there are public houses known as the "Letters."

ACORN. WEST END OF PAULS.

1671-1685. William Miller, bookseller.

1695. "Mrs. Susannah Miller, widow of William Miller, bookseller and stationer, is removed from this sign to the 'Acorn,' at the south-east corner of the Said Yard near Watling Street, by Paul's Chain."

ALMOND TREE.

1663. John Webster lived here, and issued a token.

ANCHOR. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1660. George Green, issued a farthing token from here.

1717. Ward, goldsmith and plate-worker.

ANCHOR AND BIBLE, NEAR THE LITTLE NORTH DOOR,
ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1653-1659. Thomas Underhill, bookseller.

ANGEL, OVER AGAINST LITTLE NORTH DOOR, ST. PAUL'S
CHURCHYARD.

1580. John Perrin, bookseller.

1593. Widow Perrin, bookseller.

1594-1603. Andrew Wise, bookseller; in 1597 he published Shakespeare's play of "Richard III."

1613. Melchisedeck Bradwood, printer.

1651. J. Cottrell, published "The Book of Palmistry."

1677. Moses Pitt, bookseller.

1705. Jeffery Wale, bookseller.

1733. S. Austen, also a publisher, was here.

ANGEL AND BIBLE.

1671. R. Royston, bookseller.

1737. Stephen Austen, bookseller. This is probably the same sign as the "Angel."

ANGEL AND CROWN.

1677-1683. Thomas Flesher.

1687. James Adamson, bookseller.

1695. Edward Castle, bookseller.

1700. Robert Knaplock, bookseller.

1705. R. Clavel and R. Knaplock, booksellers.

1711. Mr. Payne, toy-shop.

ARCHIMEDES.

1677. Sarah Nevill, bookseller.

1693-1695. John Barwell, at the *Archimedes and 3 Golden Prospects*, sold all sorts of spectacles.

BALL, BALL ALLEY, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1594-1603. John Newbery, bookseller.

"The Pleasaunt, Playne, and Pythe Pathway leading to a Vertuos and Honest Lyfe, no less Profitable than Dilectable. Printed by Nicholas Hill for John Case, dwellynge at the signe of the *Baule*, in Paul's Church Yard."

1627. Nicholas Fussell, a bookseller, dwelt here.

1699. W. Hunt.

BEAR, OVER AGAINST LITTLE NORTH DOOR.

1657. Webb and Grantham, booksellers.

1677. Obadiah Blagrave, bookseller.

Robert Allott, bookseller, was here at an early date.

(See THE BLACK BEAR.)

BELL. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1541-1553. Robert Toy, printer and bookseller.

1558. Widow Toy.

1647. Andrew Hebb, printer and bookseller.

1660. Martin, Allestry and Dixon, booksellers.

1675. John Martin, sold the "Baronage of England, by Will^m Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms."

BELL TAVERN.

1660 (about). The proprietor issued a farthing token.

BELL AND FANN, WEST END.

1732. Harwood, china shop.

BIBLE. NORTH DOOR OF ST. PAUL'S, BEHIND THE CHAPTER HOUSE, AFTERWARDS NO. 71.

1550-1573. Richard Jugge, bookseller.

1577. Miles Jennings, bookseller.

1584. Thomas Cadman was associated with him.

1586. Cadman and Henry Haslop, booksellers.

1590. William Broome, bookseller.

1591. Widow Broome and Haslop, booksellers.

1592. Widow Broome only.

1601. She was associated with George Potter.

From 1591-1601 it was called the *Great Bible*.

1602. George Potter, at the *Bible*.

1657. Thomas Davies, bookseller.

1757-1770. T. Wilkie, publisher of the "London Chronicle."

BIBLE AND ANCHOR, WEST END OF PAUL'S.

1660. F. Tyton and Jane Underhill, booksellers.

1675-1678. John Harding, bookseller.

BIBLE AND BALL.

1710. James Holland, bookseller.

BIBLE AND CROWN, NO. 62.

1658. Thomas Underhill, bookseller.

1691. J. Adamson, bookseller.

1711-1735. Charles Rivington, bookseller and publisher.

1811. F. C. and J. Rivington, booksellers and publishers.

BIBLE AND HEART, WEST END.

1685. Samuel Wallsall.

BIBLE AND PEACOCK, WEST END.

1688. Benjamin Crayle, bookseller.

BIBLE AND SUN, NORTH SIDE, ONE DOOR WEST OF CANON ALLEY. (No. 65.)

1757-1775. John Newbery, publisher.

Here Johnson sold the "Vicar of Wakefield" for 60 guineas for Oliver Goldsmith, who called Newberry the "good natured man with the red pimpled face."

1769. The firm was T. Carnan and F. Newbery, junior.

Newbery appears from old advertisements to have done a large business in patent medicines, etc.

1768. Newbery and Carnan.

The site of this shop is now occupied by the Religious Tract Society.

BISHOP'S HEAD. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1577-1603. William Ponsonby, bookseller.

1607-1621. Mathew Lownes, bookseller.

He sold the madrigals composed by Michaell Easte, Batchelor of Musicke.

1627-1650. George Latham, bookseller.

1659. Sam. Thompson, bookseller.

1663. J. Thompson, bookseller.

1671-1690. Walter Kettily, bookseller.

1708. Robert Knaplock, lived here and published Hatton's "New View of London."

BLACK BEAR. NEAR LITTLE NORTH DOOR, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1575-1594. Thomas Woodcock, bookseller.

1595. John Flasket and Paul Linley.

1601. John Flasket, only.

1632. Robert Allot, bookseller.

In this year he published the second impression of the "Comedies, Histories and Tragedies of William Shakespeare."

1657. Webb and Grantham, booksellers.

1660-1670. William Grantham, bookseller.

1677-1685. Obadiah Blagrave, at the Black Bear and Star.

Sold "The Mysteries of Love and Eloquence, or the Arts of Wooing and Complimenting, as they are managed in Spring Garden, Hide Park, the New Exchange, etc."

BLACK BELL.

1658. Mentioned.

BLACK BOX. A STALL POINTING TO MIDDLE NORTH DOOR.

1560. William Martyne, bookseller.

BLACK BOY. NEAR THE LITTLE NORTH DOOR, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1552-1565. Henry Sutton, bookseller and publisher.

1582. Timothy Rider.

1593. Adams' "Court Leete" was published.

1659. William Williams.

1676. Thomas Darwyn.

1689. W. R. and T. Bullard, booksellers, were here.

BLACK BULL. SOUTH SIDE.

1720. John Goldham, china shop.

BLACK EAGLE.

1506. During a great tempest in this year, Stow mentions in his Annals that "it blew doun the eagle of brass off the spire of St. Paul's Church in London, and in falling the same eagle broke and battered *The Black Eagle* that hung for a sign in St. Paul's church-yard."

BLACK HORSE, WEST END.

1664. Mentioned.

BLACK LION. SOUTH SIDE OF ST. PAUL'S.¹

1691. A library of a gentleman was advertised to be sold here.

BLACK SPREAD EAGLE. WEST END OF ST. PAUL'S.

1646-1659. Giles Calvert, a bookseller, was here; he also issued a token.

1670. Elizth. Calvert carried on the business.**BLACK SWAN. SOUTH SIDE.**

1676. John White, woollen draper.

"On Monday the 5th of December next at the *Black Swan* in *St. Pauls Church Yard*, amongst the

¹ "Amongst the Woollen Drapers."

woollen drapers. Will be sold by Auction Diamond rings, with other loose Diamonds also a variety of Pearl Necklaces &c. A List of which and a sight of them may be had at Mr. St. John's shop at the *White Horse* in Lombard Street from Monday the 28th Instant to the time of the sale."—*Lon. Gaz., Nov. 21, 1687.*

BLAZING STAR. EAST OF ST. PAUL'S.

1583-1591. Henry Carre, bookseller.

BLEW ANCHOR. WEST END.

1657. Thomas Underhill, bookseller.

1678. T. Dawkes, bookseller.

BLEW ANCHOR AND BIBLE. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD.

1658. A bookseller; he published "Saint's Everlasting Rest," 4to, by R. Baxter.

BLUE BALL, AT THE CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD.

1700. Mr. Bates.

BLEW BOAR.

1663. John Foster, woollen draper.

1700. Mr. Molyneux.

BOTTLE.

Mentioned—no date.

BRAZEN SERPENT. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD.

1544-1552. Reginald Wolf, bookseller and King's Printer.

1573. Joan Wolf, bookseller.

1576. John Shepherd, bookseller.

1581. Vernon, bookseller,

1584. Ninian Newton and Arnold Hatfield.

1584-1590. Andrew Maunsell, bookseller.

1590-1592. Robert Dexter, bookseller.

1638. R. Dawlman and L. Fawne, bookseller.

1650. Samuel Gillibrand, bookseller.

1660. R. Watson, bookseller.

BULL'S HEAD. ST. PAUL'S.

Roger Mitchell, bookseller.

"Hayman's Quodlibels &c. London, printed by Eliza-

beth All-de, for Roger Mitchell, dwelling in St. Pauls Church Yard, at the signe of the Bull's Head."

1615. H. L. published "A Coal from the Altar."

CABINET. PAUL'S.

1691. Thomas Tramel.

1697. He sold Epsom Waters.

1717. William Dell.

CASTLE AND LYON.

1660. Joseph Cranford, bookseller. (*See also KING'S HEAD AND BIBLE.*)

CAT.

1675. Mr. Deacle, woollen draper.

1691. Cope's Liquid Balsam was sold here at 2s. 6d. a bottle.

CHAPTER COFFEE HOUSE.

On the north side of St. Paul's, about half-way between Cheapside and Ludgate Hill, in a passage leading into Paternoster Row. It was in 1815 considered a long-established house and was well known.

CHILD'S COFFEE HOUSE.

"This was one of the *Spectator's* houses, who smoked a pipe here and whilst he seemed attentive to nothing but the *Postman*, overheard the conversation of every table in the room." (Timbs' "Curiosities of London.")

COCK. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD.

1552-1561. John Turk, printer and bookseller.

1566-1568. Leonard Maylard, printer and bookseller.

1580. Robert Redbourne, printer and bookseller.

1682. Richard Master, draper.

COCKER.

"These are to give notice that Mr. Edward Cocker, whose works have made him famous, begins this Michaelmas Term to teach a publick school for writing and arithmetic on reasonable terms at his House at the South Side of St. Pauls Church over against Pauls Chain where youths for more expedition may be boarded."—*The Intelligencer*, 10 Oct., 1664.

COVENTRY CROSS. NORTH SIDE OF ST. PAUL'S.

1757. John Sherwood, " sells a great variety of Half-Silks, Stuffs &c. of the newest fashion at the most reasonable rates."

CRANE. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD.

1559-1578. Lucas Harrison, printer and bookseller.

1580-1583. Toby Smith, printer and bookseller.

1587. Robert Waldegrave, printer and bookseller.

1590-1592. Richard Oliffe, printer and bookseller,

1593-1597. William Leake, Sen., printer and bookseller.

1598-1603. John Busby, Sen.

1614-1617. Walter Burre, bookseller; he published Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World."

1639. John Williams, bookseller.

1661-1703. Edward Brewster, bookseller.

CROSS KEYS. NEW BUILDINGS IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

1657-1660. John Sims, bookseller.

1661. James Thrale, bookseller.

CROWN. AT CHEAP GATE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1590-1616. Simon Waterson, bookseller.

CROWN.

1630. Francis Constable, bookseller.

1660-1677. John Williams, stationer and bookseller.

1690-1708. James Knapton, stationer and bookseller.

1732. James, John, and Paul Knapton, removed to the Crown in Ludgate Street.

CROWN AND GLOBE.

1663. John Brown, bookseller.

DIAL. NORTH SIDE OF ST. PAUL'S, NEAR CHEAPSIDE.

1728. J. Parks, watchmaker.

DOLPHIN AND CROWN.

1690-1711. R. Wellington.

1705. Richard Wellington, the 20th Ed. of Mauger's French Grammar with additions and enriched with new words was printed for him and sold by Thomas Guy at the Oxford Arms, Lombard Street.

1706. John Young }
 1726. James Young } sellers of musical instruments.

The latter was immortalized in a catch which appeared in "The Pleasant Musicall Companion," 1726:

" You scrapers that want a good fiddle well strung,
 You must go to the man that is old while he's Young ;
 But if this same fiddle you fain would play bold,
 You must go to his son who's Young when he's old.
 There's old Young and young Young, both men of renown ;
 Old sells, and young plays, the best fiddle in town.
 Young and old live together; and may they live long,
 Young to play an old fiddle; old, to sell a new song."

After 1726. Thomas Astley, a bookseller, was here.

1727. "*BOOKS printed for and sold by THOMAS ASTLEY, at the Dolphin and Crown in St. Paul's Church-Yard.*

" The Sacred Interpreter: Or, a Practical Introduction towards a Beneficial Reading and a Thorough Understanding of the Holy Bible: Containing, I. A faithful History of the four Antient Monarchies (the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman), absolutely necessary for the Knowledge of the Condition of the Jewish People. II. A General View of the State of the Jewish Church, to the Destruction of Jerusalem. III. Remarks on the Pentateuch, and the Prophets in the OLD TESTAMENT, and on the Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles in the NEW; shewing the Design and chief Scope of each Book. IV. An exact Chronology of the Holy Scriptures, taken from Archbishop Usher and Mr. Archdeacon Echard. V. A Dissertation upon Revealed Religion, and an Account of those Divines who have defended it. VI. Difficult Texts of Scripture explained, with a Recital of such Sacred Mysteries as ought not to be made the Subject of human Enquiry. Likewise the several Parts of the Holy Land are compared with the Accounts given thereof by modern Travellers: The whole designed to render the



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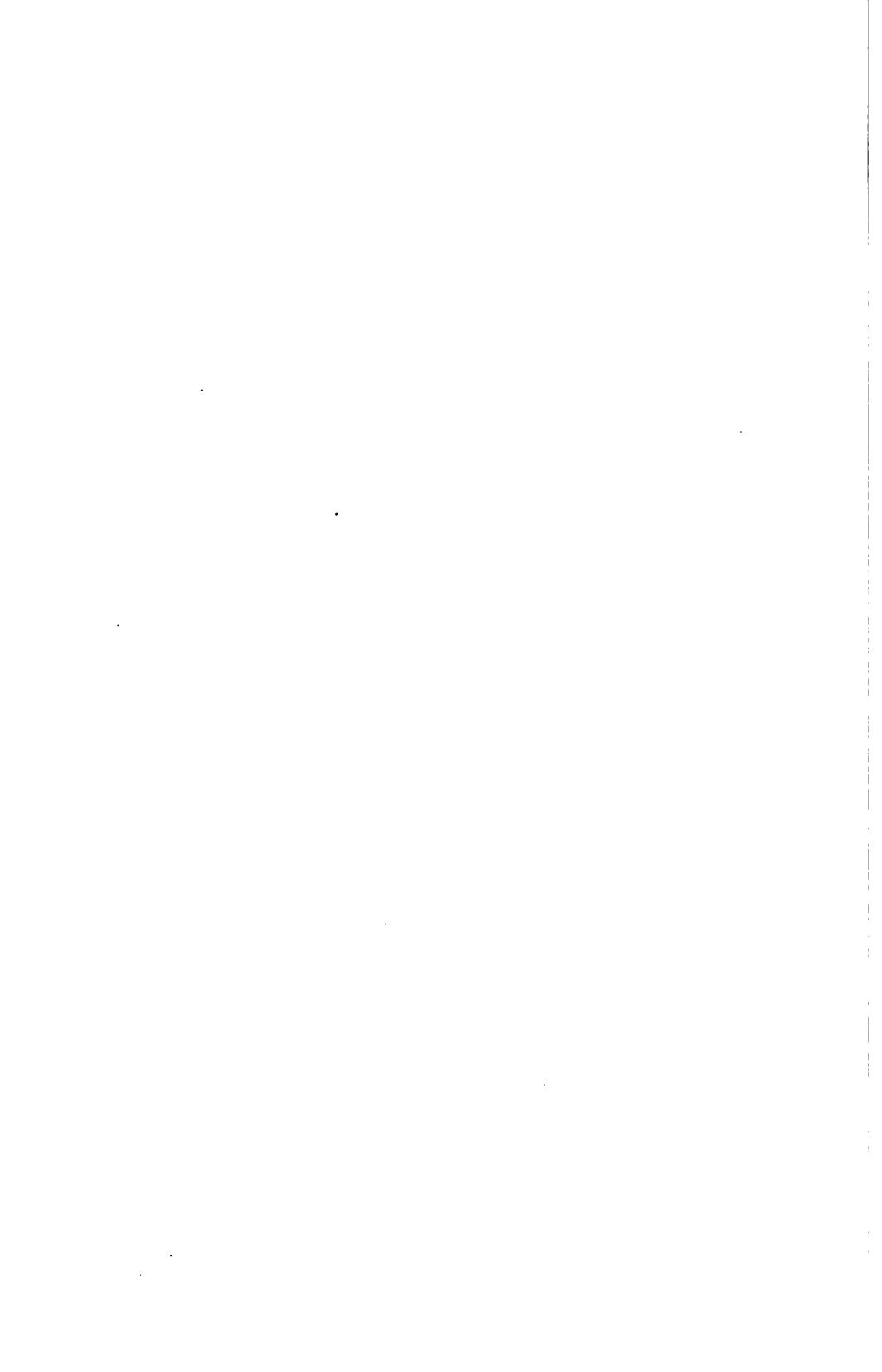
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Esop,	Rehearsal and Chances,
Fair Penitent,	Revenge,
Fair Quaker of Deal,	Royal Convert,
Fall of Saguntum,	Rule a Wife,
Fatal Marriage,	She Gallants,
Gamester,	She wou'd and she wou'dn't,
Hamlet,	She wou'd if she cou'd,
Humorous Lieutenant,	Siege of Damascus,
Jane Shore,	Spartan Dame,
Jane Gray,	Squire of Alsatia,
Inconstant,	Tamerlane,
Island Princess,	Theodosius,
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1706. Smith and Walford, booksellers.

FEATHERS TAVERN. WEST END OF PAUL'S.

1660 (about). A farthing token was issued of this sign.

FLEECE.

1744. The following appeared in the "Public Advertiser," 28th March, 1744:

"To be lett a large house the corner of St. Pauls Church yard late in the occupation of Mr. William Innys, Bookseller opposite the great Toyshop. Enquire further of Mr. Evans at The Fleece in St. Pauls Church Yard or at the Queens Arms Tavern near the said House."

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1597. Walter Burre, bookseller.

1601. *Flower de Luce and Crown*, Walter Burre.

1602. Arthur Johnson, bookseller.

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1602. Arthur Johnson, bookseller; he published the first edition of Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" in this year.

FLYING HORSE.

1677. R. Sollers, bookseller.

FOUNTAIN.

1654. Matthew Keinton, a bookseller.

FOX. NEAR ST. AUGUSTINE'S GATE, NEAR WATLING ST., ST. PAUL'S.

1595. } Matthew Law, bookseller; the first edition of
1609. } "Richard II." was published here.

1630. *James Upton*, bookseller, sold Goodall's "Tryall of Trauell," printed by John Norton.

GEORGE. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1527. John Reynes, bokeseller; published Higden's "Poly-cronicon."

1576-1600. Thomas Stirrop, bookseller.

1595. He is associated with Henry Olney.

GILDED ACORN. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1661-1694. Will^m Miller, bookseller.

(See GOLDEN ACORN.)

GILT CUP. SOUTH SIDE, OVER AGAINST THE PLOUGH.

1657. John Bartlet, a quack.

GILDED LION AND CRANE.

1642. Bookseller.

GLOBE. WEST END OF ST. PAUL'S.

1660. Simon Waterson, bookseller.

1690-1711, Christopher Brown, bookseller, print, and map-seller.

(See also GLOBE AND COMPASSES.)

GLOBE AND COMPASSES. WEST END.

1664-1673. Robert Walton, bookseller.

1688. Christopher Brown, bookseller.

GOLDEN ANCHOR. NEAR LITTLE NORTH DOOR.

1672. William Miller, bookseller.

GOLDEN ACORN. NEAR LITTLE NORTH DOOR.

1661-1694. Will^m Miller, bookseller.

In June, 1694, his widow sold off all his books, etc.

GOLDEN BALL. NEAR ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, EAST END.

1659. R. White, bookseller.

1660. Sam. Gellibrand, bookseller.

1684. John Gellibrand, bookseller.

1694. Sutton Nicholls, bookseller.

1705. T. Newborough, bookseller.

1711. Maurice Atkins, bookseller.

1728. Peter Bartlett, steel truss maker.

1750-1753. William Johnson, bookseller.

GOLDEN BALL. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1737. Peter Bartlet.

"Steel Spring, or jointed Trusses for the Cure of Ruptures, easy to new born Infants, and effectual to the aged: Persons in the Country sending their Bigness, and which Side the Rupture is, may be supplied with the Trusses, and proper Directions, by Peter Bartlet, at the Golden Ball in St. Paul's Church-yard, near Cheapside, London. His Mother Mrs. M. Bartlet, at the Golden Ball over against St. Bride's Lane in Fleet-street, is skilful in the Business to her own Sex. Her Steel Spring Trusses, for Ruptures at the Navel, are not only more effectual, but easier than those made without Steel."

GOLDEN BALL. SOUTH SIDE OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

1688. Thomas Newborow, bookseller.

1744. James Bull.

GOLDEN BALL AND CROWN. SOUTH-EAST END OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, OLD CHANGE.

1744. The widow of Dr. Cam, who sold medicines for secret diseases.

GOLDEN BASS. NEAR THE PUMP.

1732. Daniel Wright, junior, bookseller.

GOLDEN CHAIRS. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1730. John King.

GOLDEN CUP. NORTH SIDE.

John Bartlet, the elder, a bookseller.

1699. Mr. Harrison's, a toy shop.

GOLDEN DRAGON.

1694. Edward Evets, bookseller.

GOLDEN FISH. NEAR WEST END.

1693. William Brown: gave notice to "all Lovers of the 'Angle' that those Fishing Books well known by the name of 'Kylby's Books,' were sold by him." He kept a Toy shop, and in 1708 the London Gazette announced that his wife Mary "had eloped & that she had taken

the best of his goods with her & had contracted debts, for wth the husband was arrested, & the said William Brown doth hereby forbid all persons giving her credit &c. Apl. 19, 1708."

GOLDEN FLEECE.

1677. Cotton Plowden.

GOLDEN HART. EAST END OF ST. PAUL'S.

1721. "Elizabeth and Sarah Bull, daughters of Richard Bull, Druggist, at the Golden Hare, the east end of St. Paul's Churchyard, near Watling Street, sell coffee, tea and chocolate."

GOLDEN HIND. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1579-1583. John Hinde, bookseller.

1674. Mr. Halton, woollen draper.

GOLDEN KEY.

1657. Thomas Johnson, bookseller.

1690. James Cooke, woollen draper.

1713. Robert Thompson, hosier.

GOLDEN LEG.

1729. Mentioned.

GOLDEN LION. NORTH SIDE, ST. PAUL'S.

1628. Philemon Stephens and Christopher Meredith, book-sellers.

1650-1661. Philemon Stephens, bookseller.

1673-1700. John Robinson, bookseller.

1705. Jonathan Robinson, bookseller.

1716. Ranen Robinson, bookseller.

1762. John Townsend, working goldsmith and jeweller.

GOLDEN SALMON. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1742. "A gold watch the makers name Snelling with three gold seals and a green string, was lost in Cheapside. Whoever brings it to Mr. Hunt at the Golden Salmon shall have ten guineas Reward."

GOLDEN VIOL. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1681-1687. J. Clarke, musical instrument maker.

GOLDEN VIOL AND HAUTBOY. NORTH SIDE.

1706. Richard Meares, musical instrument maker.

GOLDEN VIOLIN.

1695-1706. John Hare, musical instrument maker.

GOOSE AND GRIDIRON.

London Yard—in early days the residence of the Bishops of London—on north side. Before the Great Fire the Mitre Inn stood here.

The Goose and Gridiron was kept in 1815 by Mr. Alleyn, of whom it is said if he had not always a goose ready for the gridiron he always had a gridiron ready for the goose.

Short distance coaches for the western suburbs used to take up and set down passengers here. In "A Vade Mecum for Malt Worms" it is stated that the "Rarities of the Goose and Gridiron are 1. The Odd Signe. 2. The Pillar which supports the Chimney. 3. The Skittle ground on the Top of the House. 4. The Water course running through the Chimney. 5. The Handsom Maid Hannah."

GOOSE AND GRIDIRON, IN LONDON HOUSE YARD, ST. PAUL'S.

1742. Mr. Humphrey, bookbinder.

1745. Richard Meares.

"On the site of London House."

GOSHAWK IN THE SUN. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, NEXT THE GATE. CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE.

1579. Thomas Gosson, bookseller.

GRASSHOPPER. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1569-1574. Augustine Laughton, bookseller.

1575. Christopher Barker and Robert Barker, booksellers, Queen's printers.

1640. Robert Barker, bookseller; he died in the King's Bench, January 12th, 1645.

Christopher Baker (*sic*) published "The Booke of Faulconrie of Hawking," by George Turberville. Lond.

4°. First Edition, 1575, in British Museum.

GREAT BIBLE. GREAT NORTH DOOR.

1590. William Broome, bookseller.

1592. Widow Joan Broome.

GREEN DRAGON. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1569-1591. Francis Coldock, bookseller.

1600. Thomas Heyes, bookseller.

Printed and sold "The Most Excellent Historie of
the Merchant of Venice by William Shakespeare."

1642-1655. Andrew Crook, bookseller.

1660. Crook and Bast, booksellers.

1670-1674. Widow Giles, bookseller.

1671. Lodowick Lloyd, bookseller, was here.

1687. E. Evets, advertised Heraldry Cards for 1688.

GREEN HILL. WEST DOOR.

1548. William Hill and W. Seres, booksellers.

1598. William Hill was here, probably son of the above.

GREYHOUND.

1614. Ralph Mab, bookseller; he published "The Devills
Banket," by Thomas Adams.

1660-1663. Henry Eversden, bookseller.

1671-1673. Joseph Nevill.

1637. Andrew Crooke and Richard Serger, booksellers.

GUN. PAUL'S ALLEY. LITTLE NORTH DOOR.

1577-1603. Edward White, Sen., bookseller; he published
Churchyard's "General Rehearsall of Warres" and the
first edition of "Titus Andronicus."

1671-1678. Henry Brome, bookseller.

1682. Joanna Brome, published the "Observator" newspaper.

1701-1711. Charles Brome, bookseller.

Charles Broom was sometimes described as at the
Gun at the West End of St. Paul's.

HALF MOON. NEAR THE LITTLE NORTH DOOR.

1654. George Calvert, bookseller.

1696-1705. Thomas Bennett, bookseller.

1709. Henry Clements, bookseller.

1713. He was authorized by the Speaker of the House of
Commons to print Parliamentary Papers.

Half Moon—amongst the woollen drapers.

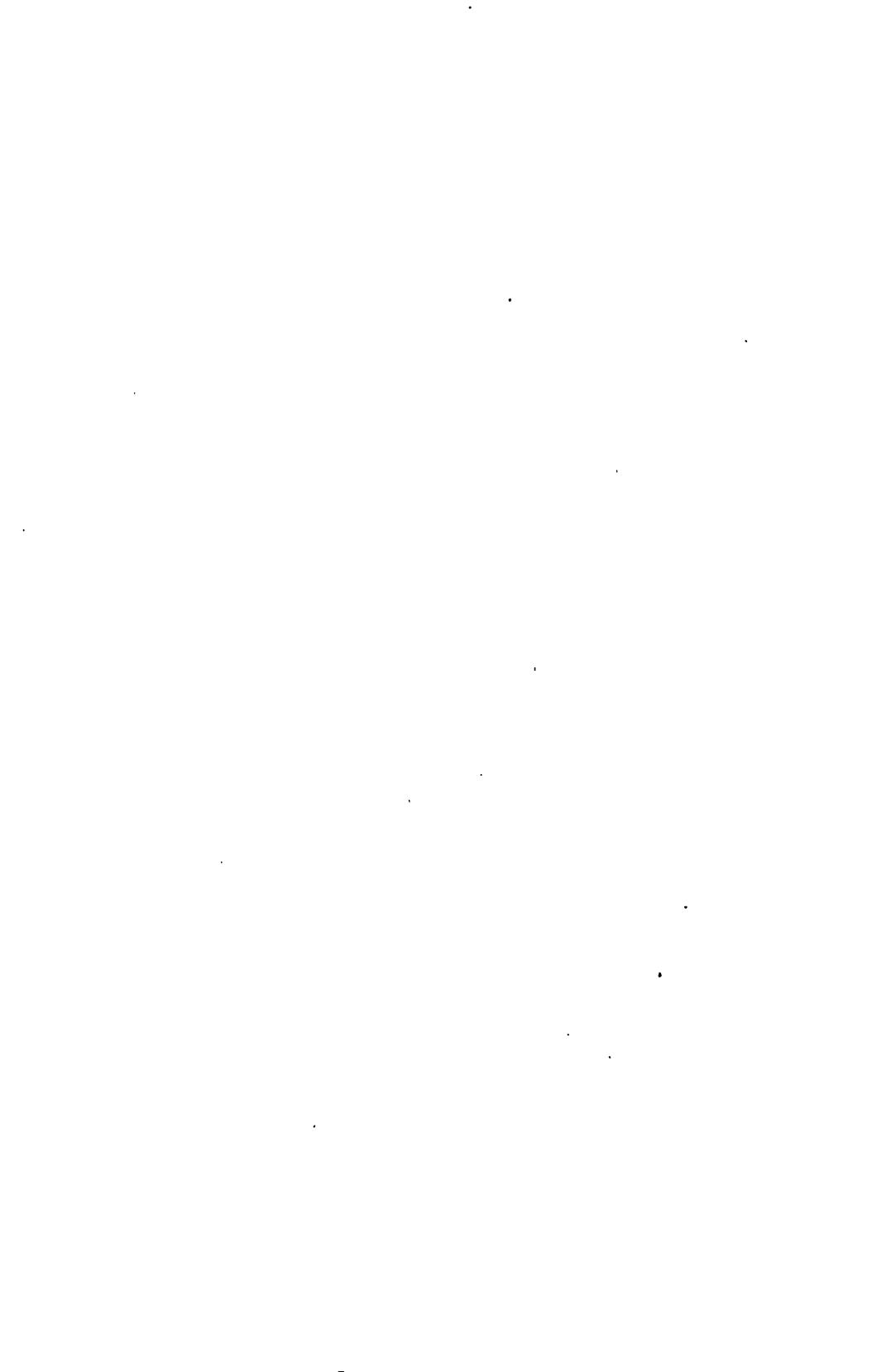
1673. W. Gilbert, bookseller.



SEE P. 136.



SEE P. 137.



HAND AND CROWN, AT EAST END OF ST. PAUL'S.

1748. Henry Buck, removed to Hand, Crown and Star, on south side of St. Paul's Churchyard, cabinet maker.

HAND AND PEN. NEAR ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

1682-1693. John Ayres, writing-master.

1705. Robert More, writing-master.

1709. John Rayner, writing-master.

HARP.

1682-1705. Ri. and Ralph Simpson, booksellers.

HAT AND STAR. AGAINST THE PUMP, NORTH-EAST END.

1699. James Bonwicke, bookseller.

1705. Spencer, toy shop.

1706-1722. Bates, whip maker and toy shop.

HAUNCH OF VENSION. FACING NORTH DOOR OF ST. PAUL'S.

1745. Robert Willis, sold and made venison pasties.

1766. Thomas Vanhagen, pastry cook.

HEDGEHOG. WEST END OF ST. PAUL'S.

1544-1578. William Seres, bookseller.

1578-1582. Gregory Seton, bookseller.

HELMET. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1550, 1560, 1577. Humphrey Toy, bookseller.

1577-1603. Thomas Chard, bookseller.

HEN AND CHICKENS. NORTH SIDE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

1663. Thomas Dicas, bookseller.

1761. James Allcock, linen draper.

THE HILL. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1598. William Hill, bookseller.

HOLY GHOST. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1553-1576. John Cawood, bookseller.

1576-1602. Gabriel Cawood, bookseller.

1602. W. Leake, bookseller, who published Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis."

HOLY LAMB. EAST END, NEAR THE SCHOOL.

1603. Clement Knight, bookseller.

1661. Thomas Rookes, stationer.

1678. R. Chiswell, bookseller.

(*See LAMB.*)

KEY. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1569-1586. Thomas Hacket, bookseller.

1663. Thomas Johnson, bookseller.

(*See also GOLDEN KEY.*)

KING'S ARMS. WEST END, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1542. Wylyam Bonham, the works of Chaucer were printed by him.

1561. William Norton, bookseller.

1571, 1593. Ditto changed to Queen's Arms.

1653. Joseph Kirton.

Joseph Kirton was Pepys's bookseller, and is mentioned many times in his Diary. He was ruined by the Fire of London, and died 1667.

1690. Nathaniel Raven, bookseller.

1716. Joseph Fletcher, leather gilder to His Majesty, selleth and maketh all sorts of Hangings for Rooms and Staircases, chairs, settees, and screens.

1716. Richard Bull, was also here, he sold fine Hollands, printed calicoes, chintz's, muslins, etc.

1737. John Conway, leather gilder and screen maker to His Majesty.

KING'S ARMS TAVERN.

1736. In August of this year a fellow who used to rob in Ham Walks, Petersham, was arrested by Lord Dysart's gamekeeper, who got him into an alehouse at Petersham; he had formerly been a drawer at the King's Arms.

KING'S HEAD. NEAR THE PUMP, WEST END.

1636. Robert Bostock, bookseller.

1663. T. Garthwait, bookseller.

1678-1682. Samuel Carr, bookseller.

1684. Luke Meredith, bookseller.

1698-1724. Richard Wilkin, bookseller.

1737-1744. William Parker, bookseller.

KING'S HEAD AND BIBLE.

1659. Joseph Cranford, bookseller.

KING AND BIBLE.

1680. John Gillebrand and R. Solleris, booksellers.

LAMB. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1551-1586. Abraham Veale, bookseller.

1637. Colin Cowper.

LAMB AND INK BOTTLE. EAST END.

1660-1671. Thomas Rookes, stationer and bookseller, has changed his sign from the Holy Lamb.

LAMBE AND RISING SUNNE.

1655. Joseph Barber and John Allen, booksellers.

THE LING. NORTH-WEST DOOR OF ST. PAUL'S.

1595. Nicholas Ling, bookseller.

LOOKING GLASS AND THREE CROWNS. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1732. E. Midwinter, bookseller.

LOVE AND DEATH. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1569-1599. Richard Watkins, bookseller.

LUCRECE. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1562-1577. Thomas Purfoot, sen^r, bookseller.
It was also called the "Lucretia."

LUTE.

1691. Samuel Clement, bookseller.

1695. Richard Wellington, bookseller.

MAIDEN'S HEAD. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1509-1530. Richard Fawkes, bookseller.

1538-1553. Thomas Petit, bookseller.

Before him it was occupied by a printer, one Richard Fax.

MAIDENHEAD.

1660. George Eversden, bookseller.

1661. George and Henry Eversden at the *Maidenhead and Grayhound*.

MAP OF THE WORLD. WEST END.

1688. J. Seller, jun^r.

1689. Richard Wild, bookseller.

MARYGOLD AND BRAZEN SERPENT.

1637-1673. Francis Eglesfielde, bookseller.

"William L'Isle's Fovr Books of Du Bartos. London, printed by T. Payne, for Francis Eglesfielde, and are to be sold at the sign of the Marygold, in Paule's Church Yard. 1637."

MERMAID. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1525. Thomas Baynes.

1580-1595. Nicholas Ling, a bookseller.

He then called his sign the "Ling."

THE MINISTER'S GOWN AND LIVERY HOOD. IN BOOKSELLERS' ROW IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1698-1705. Anthony Ingram of this sign sells Ministers' Gowns, Cassocks & Lawyers' Gowns.

MITRE. NEAR WEST END.

1663. "There lives a gentleman that has many hundreds of curiosities amongst them an Egyptian mummy and the thigh bone of a giant and the master gives a good account of them."—*The Newes*.

It is asserted that a large portion of this collection was purchased by Sir Hans Sloane.

1664. Robert Herbert, alias Forges, was master of this house and had travelled abroad and made large collections of natural curiosities—they were to be seen at the Musick House, at the Mitre. "The Goose and Gridiron" is supposed to have been built on the site of this house and that it stood in London House Yard.

"OXFORD THEATRE." NORTH SIDE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

1766. Mentioned.

PAPER MILL. AFTERWARDS NO. 51.

1762. Mr. Nicoll, bookseller, was publisher of "Ha! Ha! Ha! or the Laugher's Companion to the Grand Exhibition of the Sign Painters. Also He! He! He! or the Artists' Guide to the Society's Exhibition."

1769. He advertised Keyser's famous Pills.

PARROT. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1570-1600. Andrew Maunsell, bookseller.

1632. Will^m Aspley published a second folio of Shakespeare from the "Parrat."

1652. Luke Fawn, bookseller.

PAUL'S COFFEE HOUSE BY DOCTORS' COMMONS GATE.

1721. Dr. Rawlinson's books were sold here.

This was on the site of Paul's Brewhouse and Paul's Head Tavern.

Book sales were still going on here in 1742.

PEACOCK.

1661. Jo. Stephens, bookseller.

1673-1689. Robert Clavell, bookseller.

PEACOCK AND BIBLE. WEST END.

1687. Benjamin Crayle, bookseller.

PHœNIX.

1654. Joseph Cranford, bookseller.

1660-1705. Henry Mortlock, bookseller.

PIED BULL, NEAR ST. AUSTIN'S GATE.

1608-1626. Nathaniel Butter.

"King Lear" was published from this sign. Butter was one of the projectors of the newspaper called the "Weekly News" in 1622.

Also called the "Pide Bull."

PLOUGH.

1654-1661. Joseph Nevil, bookseller.

PRINCE OF WALES.

1688. S. Smith, bookseller.

THE PRINCEPS.

1686-1717. W. Innys, bookseller. Called "Princes Arms" in 1711.

This was probably also known as Princes Arms.

PRINCES' ARMS.

1639-1659. Humphry Moseley, bookseller.

1659.¹ Samuel Moseley, bookseller.

1676-1677. Nevill Simmons, bookseller.

¹ "The Legend of Captain Jones. London, printed for Samuel Moseley at the Princes' Arms in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1659."

1693-1706. Samuel Smith and Benjamin Walford, book-sellers, Printers to the Royal Society.

1711-1719. William Innys, bookseller and publisher.

PRINTING PRESS.

1660. Sam^l Speed, bookseller.

QUEEN'S ARMS, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1571. William Norton, bookseller.

1593-1603. John Norton, Sen., and Bonham Norton, book-sellers.

1661. Samuel Brown, bookseller.

"In 1711 this sign was a *Tavern*, West End of St. Paul's and Mess^m Trueby were the vintners and gave notice that John Tash at the 'Castle' and Robert William at the 'Leg' in Fleet St Vintners have bought of Sir John Houblon about 80 Pipes of new natural white and red Oporto wines to be sold at £16 a hogshead and 18^d per Quart out of doors."—*Lon. Gaz.*, 4 Dec., 1711.

"Last Tuesday died at her house at Beechwood-Green in Hertfordshire, Mrs. Truby, Sen. Relict of Mr. Truby, formerly Master of the Queen's-Arms Tavern in St. Paul's Church-yard. Her Fortune, which is very great, falls to her Grandson, Son of Mr. Truby who lately kept the said Tavern."—*London Evening Post*, 11 Oct., 1737.

QUEEN'S ARMS TAVERN, NO. 50 ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF ST. PAUL'S, NEAR DOCTORS' COMMONS.

1815. This was a large establishment, dinners were served in good style. The proprietors, we are told, were Leech and Dallimore, of the London Coffee House.

1738. Mentioned in "London Gazette."

1767. Mentioned in "London Gazette."

QUEEN'S ARMS, 50 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1766. William Wylde, Needlemaker to Her Majesty.

1796. John Collins, needlemaker.

RED BULL.

The first edition of Shakespere's "King Lear" is said to have been issued from this sign.

RED DRAGON. WEST END OF ST. PAUL'S.

1558-1602. Edward Aggas, bookseller.

RED LION. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1553-1558. William Benham, bookseller.¹

1677-1689. Henry Bonwicke, bookseller.²

1691-1706. John Bateman, draper.

1711. Orlebar Fletcher, woollen draper.

RED LION AND KING'S ARMS.

William Bonham was here in the sixteenth century.

It was probably the same house as the Red Lion.

RISING SUN.

1654-1661. John Allen, bookseller.

RISING SUN AND SEVEN STARS. BETWEEN THE TWO NORTH DOORS, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1655. R. Moon, bookseller.

1737. "Friday, April 1, was publish'd, (Beautifully printed, Price 6d.).

"The London Magazine: For the Month of March,

1737. Containing greater Variety and more in Quantity than any Thing of the Kind; particularly,

"1. An Essay upon the Right of Persons in Offices to continue in them, after they have been preferr'd, by the Constitution of this Kingdom, and the Rules of common Justice.

"2. Proposals for lowering the Interest of the National Debts to Three per Cent.

"Letters, Essays, Poems, &c. many of which never before publish'd.

"In the London Magazine for February was publish'd,

"REMARKS upon a late Scheme for raising a Million and a Half or perhaps two Millions, in Discharge of the Land-Tax, by granting a farther Term of thirty-one Years to the Bank of England; shewing that the

¹ The works of Geoffrey *Chaucer* were imprinted by Wyllyam Benham, dwelling in Paules' Church Yarde, at the signe of the *Red Lyon*.

² 1706. Rebecca and James Bonwick, booksellers.

said Scheme would be an Oppression upon, instead of a Relief to landed Gentlemen of small Fortunes. To which is prefix'd the Scheme at large.

"And in the London Magazine for January was publish'd,

"A Dissertation upon the Act against Spirituous Liquors; wherein the said Act is consider'd with regard to the Trade and Riches of this Kingdom, and with regard to the Morals, social Virtue, and Liberty of the People, by SAMUEL the Wandring Jew.

"Printed for T. Astley at the Rose over-against the North Door of St. Paul's. Of whom may be had,

"The London Magazine compleat, in five Volumes, for the Years 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, bound or stitch'd; or any single Month to compleat Sets."

ROLLS AUCTION HOUSE. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1693. The Library of the Learned Elias Ashmole, Esq., to be sold here—22nd Feb., 1693.

ROSE. WEST END OF ST. PAUL'S.

1670. Spencer Hickman, bookseller.

1673. Ben Hurlock, bookseller.

1687. Henry Faithorne, bookseller.

1698-1717. John Wyat, bookseller.

1730, 1737. T. Astley, bookseller.

ROSE. GREAT NORTH DOOR, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1553-1589. John Wight, bookseller.

1590, 1597. Thomas Wight, bookseller.

1616. H. Fetherstone.

1653. Octavian Pulleyn, bookseller.

1654. Robert Walton, bookseller.

ROSE AND CROWN.

John Dormer issued a farthing token from the Rose and Crown, west end of Powles.

1647. Moses Bell and George Thomason, booksellers.

1660. George Thomason.

1669. J. Allestry, bookseller.

1681. Robert Chiswell, Printer to Royal Society.

1694. Richard Chiswell, Printer to Royal Society.

1706. D. Midwinter, bookseller.

1709. William Carter, bookseller.

1713. Ben. Cowse, bookseller.

ST. AUSTINE.

1580. Hugh Singleton, bookseller.

ST. GEORGE.

1527. John Reynes, bookseller.

1548. William Beddell, bookseller.

1576. Thomas Sturruppe, bookseller.

ST. LUKE.

1688. Edward Roberts, limner.

ST. MICHAEL. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1553-1565. Michael Lobby, printer and bookseller, formerly servant to Henry Pepwell of the sign of the Trinity.

ST. NICHOLAS.

1493-1498. Nicholas Lecomte, printer and stationer.

1531. John Toye, printer.

ST. PAUL.

1660. A farthing token was issued of this sign—Bust of St. Paul with the sword.

“Near the South Chain of Paul's Churchyard is the Paule Head Tavern.”

ST. PETER AND THE KEYS.

1660 (about). A farthing token was issued of this sign.

1672. Allen Bankes, goldsmith.

ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

Sign only mentioned.

SALMON. NORTH-WEST END OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

1712. Mr. Ward, toy shop.

SAMSON AND THE LION.

1660 (about). The landlord issued a farthing token.

1661. June 21, Pepys and his father called to have their morning draft at the “Samson,” and eat some gammon of bacon, etc.

SEVEN STARS. NEAR NORTH DOOR.

1654. Richard Moon, bookseller.
 1677. John Wright and James Cook, drapers.
 1680-1681. John Phillips, bookseller.
 1682. James Cox, woollen draper.
 1690. "Sent from the Temple on Friday night last, a pair of Bowls, by a Porter who instead of carrying them to the Seven Stars in St Pauls Churchyard, a woollen drapers, run away with them. Whoever brings them to the "Seven Stars" shall have 5s. reward."—*London Gazette*, 7 August.

SHIP. NEAR ST. AUGUSTINE'S GATE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

- 1576-1590. Thomas Butter, bookseller.
 1657. John Crook, bookseller.
 1670-1684. Benjamin Tooke, bookseller.
 1685. Thomas Templer, bookseller.
 1706. J. Taylor, bookseller.

SHIP AND ANCHOR. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, NEAR DOCTORS' COMMONS.

1687. Mr. Gale.
SPREAD EAGLE. OVER AGAINST GREAT NORTH DOOR.
 1550. Walter Lynne, bookseller.
 1551. John Gybken.
 1609. R. Bonian and H. Walley, booksellers; they published the First Edition of Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida."

1660 (?). Giles Calvert issued a farthing token.

STAG'S HEAD. NEAR ST. GREGORIE'S CHURCH, NEAR LITTLE NORTH DOOR.

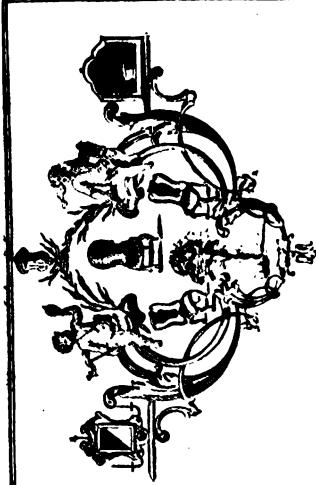
- 1658-1663. Robert Clavel, bookseller.

STAR. NEAR WEST END OF ST. PAUL'S.

1549. Thomas Raynald, bookseller.
 1553. Roger Madeley, also a bookseller.
 1657-1676. Simon Miller, bookseller.

SUGAR LOAF.

- 1660 (about). John Dickenson issued a farthing token.



All sorts of Cabinet Work,
Chairs, Gaffes, Sconces, & Coach-Gaffes.
(Made at the
Work, & sold at the
Market.)

John Belchier
at Sun
in the South Side of St. Paul's Church-Yard near the School
Dwrtors. 1711 M.D.C.

Rec'd of James Bennett Five pounds
for Writings for a Catalogue
of Drawers London the 20 June 1741.
by Mr R Belchier

John Brown
At THE
Three Coved Chairs, & Walnut-Tree.
the East Side of St. Paul's Church-Yard near the School
London
Make and sell all sorts of the best kind of fashion'd
Chairs, other Furniture, Walnut-Curd, & Boxes all sort of
Cabinet Work, with frames, &c. Chinoise, Gothic, Mahogany
and other Tables. Chairs for Workmen made & commonly
Painted in various Colours, &c. &c. There is a great Choice
to be had in London, more expens'd. D. D. D.
R. upholsters work of all sorts neat & cheap.

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SEE P. 148.

SUGAR LOAF. 67, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1790. Collins and Son, confectioners.

SUN. EAST END OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1553-1579. Anthony Kitson, bookseller.

1580-1593. Abraham Kitson, bookseller.

1594-1603. Richard Bankworth, bookseller.

1641-1650. John Rothwell, bookseller.

1651. Thomas Pierpoint.

1671. Thomas Thorneycroft, bookseller.

1681. George Wells, bookseller.

SUN. SOUTH SIDE OF ST. PAUL'S NEAR DOCTORS' COMMONS.

1741-1750. "John Belchier—sells all sorts of Cabinet work, Chairs, Glasses, &c."

SUN AND FAN. CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1732. Mr. Brookes, sold "Speaking Fans genteel and cheap at 1s. each."

SUN AND FOUNTAINE. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1641-1650. John Rothwell, bookseller.

It was also called the "Sun" and the "Sunne."

SUN TAVERN. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1738-1744. An officer's tent was advertised in the "Public Advertiser" to be sold here very cheap.

SWAN. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1550-1562. John King, printer.

1564-1587. Garrat or Garrard Dewes, bookseller.

1613. William Welby, bookseller.

1619-1663. Samuel Man, bookseller.

1691. S. Clement, bookseller.

1697. W. Keblewhite, bookseller.

TELESCOPE AND SPECTACLES. AGAINST NORTH GATE,
ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1692. Thomas Hailes, spectacle maker.

THREE BIBLES. WEST END OF ST. PAUL'S.

1659. Thomas Brewster, bookseller.

1673-1682. John Crump, bookseller.

1690. E. Mory, bookseller.

THREE COVER'D CHAIRS. EAST SIDE OF ST. PAUL'S, NEAR THE SCHOOL.

1728-1744. John Brown, upholsterer.

It was called in 1728 "The Three Chairs and Walnut Tree."

THREE COVER'D CHAIRS AND WALNUT TREE. EAST END, NEAR ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

1736. John Brown, chair and cabinet maker, advertised ready-made blinds for windows, where is great variety and painted to the nicest perfection.

THREE CROWNS. SOUTH SIDE OF ST. PAUL'S.

1712-1716. D. Midwinter, bookseller.

1790. Henry Atkins, chair-seller.

THE THREE CROWNS AND LOOKING GLASS.

1732. Edward Midwinter, bookseller, was here; it was possibly the same house as the "Three Crowns," as he had a shop on London Bridge called "The Looking Glass."

THREE FLOWER DE LUCES. BEHIND THE CHAPTER HOUSE.

1672. Hatley.

1697. There were two milch asses to be sold, inquire at this sign!

1730-1737. J. Wilford, bookseller; he published "Memoirs of the Society of Grub Street" in 1737.

"O Grub-Street! how do I bemoan thee,
Whose graceless Children scorn to own thee:
Tho' by their Idiom and Grimace,
They soon betray their native place.
Yet thou hast greater cause to be
Asham'd of them, than they of thee."—SWIFT.

London Evening Post.

THREE GILT CUPS. WEST END.

1657-1660. Henry Fletcher, bookseller.

Notice of a round silver watch lost.

THREE GOLDEN COCKS. WEST END ST. PAUL'S.

1681-1683. B. Simmons, bookseller.



Wilson & Thornhill



at the 3 Sugar Loaves, at the West end of S. Pauls
Sell the Best Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Sage, Hartshorn
Vermicelli, Starch & Blue, with all Sorts of Grocery
At Reasonable Rates.

W. Bennett

1731	1/4	2 Loaf Shrub	16.4.	at 9½	0.12.10½
		3 Loaf Sugar	29	at 8½	0.6.6
		4 Mace		at 1 3/4	0.4.3
		4 Cloves		at 1	0.4.0
		6 Nutmegs		at 6½	0.3.3
		1 Cinnamon		ah	0.0.7
		4 Allspice		ah	0.0.4
		2 Peppercorns		ah	0.0.4

SEE P. 149.



SEE P. 152.

THREE GOLDEN PROSPECTS.

1693. John Yarwell, made and sold Telescopes and Perspective Glasses, Weather glasses, Speaking trumpets, etc.

THREE HALF MOONS.

1689. The library of Thomas Chambers was to be sold here by auction.

THREE HEARTS. NEAR WEST END.

1656. Austin Rice, bookseller.

1660. John Daniel, bookseller.

THREE KINGS. NEAR WEST DOOR.

1515. Julian Notary, printer; "dwellynge in powles chyrche yarde besyde y^e weste dore by my lordes palyes."

THREE LILLIES.

1578. Richard Day, bookseller.

THREE PIGEONS.

1617. William Barret, bookseller.

- 1637-1661. Humphry Robinson, bookseller.

- 1672-1682. John Baker, bookseller.

THREE PILLOWS.

1712. Mr. Hutt, upholster.

THREE SUGAR LOAVES. WEST END OF ST. PAUL'S.

- 1748-1758. Wilson and Thornhill, grocers.

THREE TROUTS.

1692. Ri. Simpson, bookseller.

THREE TUNS TAVERN.

- 1660 (about). The proprietor issued a farthing token.

THREE WELLS. NEAR WEST DOOR.

1572. Henry Binneman, bookseller.

TIGER'S HEAD. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1576. Christopher Barker, bookseller.

1578. Toby Cooke, bookseller.

1594. Cooke and Hardy, booksellers.

1600. Willm. Aspley and J. Hardy.

1603. John Hardy.

1614. Lawrence Lisle. Sir Thomas Overbury's exquisite

and singular poem, "Of the Choice of a Wife, etc.,"
was sold by him here.

1635. Henry Sale, bookseller.

TIME. WEST END OF ST. PAUL'S.

1598-1602. William Wood, bookseller.

TOBACCO ROLL.

About 1660 a farthing token was issued of this sign.

TOBIT'S DOG. SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S.

A tavern, tolerably recent; it existed to the beginning of this century.

1689. J. Carter advertised for a spaniel dog from here.

1744. John Smith, on 17th February, advertised for his apprentice who had run away.

TREE. WEST END OF ST. PAUL'S.

1580. Richard Day, bookseller.

TRINITY.

1502-1539. Henry Pepwell, bookseller.

THE TRUNK.

1684. Caleb Swinock, bookseller.

TURK'S HEAD.

A coffee-house.

1686. Shortgrave, bookseller.

About 1660, the proprietor issued a penny token.

Pepys, in his Diary under date March 20th, 1662-3:
"Meeting with Mr. Kirton's kinsman in Paul's Church
Yarde, he and I to a coffee house."

TWO GOLDEN SPECTACLES. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1735. Mr. Lincoln.

UNICORN. WEST END.

1650. Wm. Raybould, bookseller.

1679-1684. Abel Swaile, bookseller.

1692. Abel Swaile and Tim Childe, booksellers.

VIOLIN, HAUTBOY AND GERMAN FLUTE, No. 75. WEST
END OF ST. PAUL'S.

1766. C. and S. Thompson.

1787. Peter Thompson, musical instrument seller.

WALNUT TREE. A TAVERN. SOUTH SIDE OF ST. PAUL'S.
1718. A concert was advertised to take place here, tickets
5s. each!

1720. Mentioned.

1726. William Rodwell, window blind maker, picture framer,
etc., came to live here.

WHITE GREYHOUND. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1559-1598. John Harrison the eldest, bookseller. John
Harrison published some of the first editions of Shake-
speare's plays, "Venus and Adonis" and "Rape of
Lucrece."

1598-1602. William Leeke, Sen., bookseller.

WHITE HART.

1677. Enoch Wyer, bookseller.

1698-1718. Timothy Child, bookseller.

1723. J. Nicks, bookseller.

WHITE HORSE. NEAR LITTLE NORTH DOOR, ST. PAUL'S
CHURCHYARD.

1553-1564. Andrew Hester, bookseller.

1571-1574. William Williamson, bookseller.

1612. Arthur Johnson, bookseller.

1659. William Not, bookseller.

WHITE LION. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1591-1604. Thomas Adams, bookseller.

1603. Francis Burton, bookseller.

1637. Charles Green.¹

1653-1657. Richard Lowndes, bookseller. In June, 1653,
he advertised "The Anatomical Exercises of Dr.
William Harvey, Professor of Physick and Physician
to the King's Majesty concerning the motion of the
heart and blood, a book worthy thy perusal."

WHITE PERRIWIG. ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1730. Henry Nicholls.

WHITE SWAN. SOUTH SIDE OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1589-1602. Ralph Jackson, bookseller. (He followed Dewes
at the Swan.)

¹ 1639. Nicholas Fussell, bookseller.

1602. Cuthbert Burby, bookseller.

1694. Mr. Hayes, upholsterer.

1700. Philip Bell, cabinet maker.

1705. Thomas Atkinson, bookseller.

WINDMILL. EAST END OF ST. PAUL'S.

About 1660, John Miller issued a farthing token.

PATERNOSTER ROW

AN NARROW street on the north side of St. Paul's Churchyard, at one time inhabited by stationers and booksellers, later by mercers, silkmen and lacemen. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pepys were wont to call there to see their mercer. After the Great Fire, 1666, the mercers migrated into the streets around Convent Garden. After the Fire, Paternoster Row was largely occupied by booksellers.

It was originally so named about the thirteenth century, according to Mr. Riley,¹ "from its being the residence of the trade of Paternostlers, or the makers of Paternosters or prayer-beads, for the use, probably, more especially of the worshippers at St. Paul's."

Pepys's little goldsmith, Stokes, resided in Paternoster Row, but his sign is unknown.

ADDISON'S HEAD. 25, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1766. G. Robinson and J. Roberts sold a remedy for deafness; they were booksellers.

ANGEL. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1662. Joshua Bentley.

1693. R. Cumberland, bookseller.

1766. Wilson and Fells, booksellers.

¹ Riley, "Memorials," vol. xx.



Sarah Bateman

HILL-TOWER
At the Anchor in Pater-noster-Row, Cheapside.
LONDON.

Tells all sorts of Kitts and Bonnets, All
Commodities of All sorts, Scarlet and Deal-Cloth,
Dr. Ladies Ruling Kitts, Men & Boys' Cloathes,
Gauze Handkerchifflons, Morning Gowns, & Coats,
Bags & Officers Cockades, Childrens' Puddings,
Codd, Bays, and Sheep Journals, Jacks of Paddington,
Admiral Childs, Linen, Brokles and
Alle, Chennery, Linen & Pinchionous fine & coarse
Cloath for Children, Hoops, Bedded Petticoats, &c.
Gowns & Mantelets for Toddy Dinettes, except
What is Whitsdale & Higell at the lowest Price.

SEE P. 153.

ANCHOR. PATERNOSTER Row.

1763. Sarah Bateman, milliner.

ANCHOR AND BIBLE. QUEENE'S HEAD COURT, PATERNOSTER Row.

1653. Thomas Paybody, bookseller, etc.

BELL AND DRAGON. SOUTH SIDE OF PATERNOSTER Row.

1706-1732. John Markhous, apothecary.

BIBLE. PATERNOSTER Row.

1726-1727. Eman. Matthews, bookseller.

BISHOP BEVERIDGE'S HEAD. PATERNOSTER Row.

1712. R. Smith, bookseller.

BLACK BOY. PATERNOSTER Row.

1552-1559. Henry Sutton, bookseller and printer. The year before his sign was the Black Morion.

BLACK BOY. PATERNOSTER Row.

1709. J. Baker, bookseller.

1713. "Whereas Anne the wife of *Joseph North* of London, at the '*Black Boy*' in Paternoster Row, a *stuff shop*, hath eloped from her said husband and hath taken away with her in money and goods to the value of £100. These are to desire all Persons not to Trust the said Anne with money or goods on account of her said Husband for that he will not pay any debts she shall contract after the Publication hereof."—*London Gazette*, February 6th, 1713-14.

1722-1732. T. Warner, bookseller.

"A Discourse of Standing Armies; shewing The Folly, Uselessness, and Danger of Standing Armies in Great Britain. By Cato. *Ipsa victoria futura esset acerbissima, quæ aut interitum allatura esset, si victus esses, aut si vicisses, servitutem.*—(Cicer. Epist. ad Tornarium. Lib. vi.) London: Printed for T. Warner, at the Black-Boy in Pater-noster Row. 1722. Price Six Pence."

BLACK LION. PATERNOSTER Row.

1684. Mr. Reve.

- BLACKMOOR'S HEAD. FRONTING IVY LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW.
1712. Mr. Bradshaw.
BLACK MORION. PATERNOSTER ROW.
1558. Henry Sutton, bookseller. It was afterwards called the Black Boy.
BLACK RAVEN. PATERNOSTER ROW.
1706. R. Bragg, bookseller.
BLACK SWAN. NEAR AMEN CORNER, PATERNOSTER ROW.
1682. A. Churchill.
1692-1705. Awnsham and John Churchill, booksellers.
BLACK SPREAD EAGLE, PATERNOSTER ROW.
1717. W. Graves, bookseller.
BLACKMOOR'S HEAD. PATERNOSTER ROW.
1685. Stephen Humphry.
BLUE ANCHOR. PATERNOSTER ROW.
1694. Eliz. Kingsman and Mary Daniel, sale of Milliners' Goods.
BLUE BOAR. PATERNOSTER ROW.
1705. Mrs. Lane. "Lace lost."
BOAR'S HEAD. PATERNOSTER ROW.
1664. Timothy Taylor.
BUCK. PATERNOSTER ROW.
1744-1762. John Buckland, bookseller.
CASTLE TAVERN. PATERNOSTER ROW.
1648. Gough, vintner.
I. B. issued a farthing token from here. The Castle was kept by Tarlton, the celebrated clown, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
CASTLE TAVERN. PATERNOSTER ROW.
1693-1699. "On Thursday night a Man and Woman going into the Castle Tavern in Paternoster Row, called for $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. of Potch'd Eggs which were brought upon a plate with as many Silver Spoons. they eat the eggs up but changed the Spoons for those made of White Metal. These very persons have made it their practice

to go to several Taverns about Town."—*Post Man*,
May 18th, 1699.

1706. J. Shepherd.

1737-1744. Will^m Savage.

1770. It was burnt down and re-opened as Dolly's Chop House.

CHAPTER COFFEE HOUSE. 50 PATERNOSTER ROW.

1754 and earlier, it was frequented by literary men, clergymen and booksellers. It subsequently became a tavern.

CHECKER. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1587. Mentioned.

CROWN. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1766. F. Newberry, bookseller.

T. Bickerton, bookseller, was here.

DOLLY'S CHOP HOUSE. QUEEN'S HEAD PASSAGE, PATERNOSTER ROW.

This house stood on the site of the "Castle," where Tarlton the Clown in the days of Queen Elizabeth kept an ordinary. The house was pulled down in 1883.

DOVE. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1731. Jer. Batley.

1736. Jer. Batley and John Wood, booksellers.

DUNCIAD. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1757. Mr. R. Griffiths, bookseller, who took Oliver Goldsmith to live with him, and there in a garret he wrote several works.

DRYDEN'S HEAD. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1762. H. Payne and W. Cropley, bookseller.

FEATHERS. 54 PATERNOSTER ROW.

1766. Mr. Payne.

FLEECE. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1675. Mr. Woolley.

1700. Isaac Honywood.

FLOWER DE LUCE AND BELL. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1682. Joseph Bell.

FLOWER DE LUCE AND CROWN. PATERNOSTER ROW

1601. William Tymme, bookseller.

GRiffin. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1589. Thomas Gubbin, bookseller.

GLOBE. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1735-1748. M. Cooper, bookseller.

1737. T. Cooper, a bookseller, was here. He published in
1745: "Reasons against Licensing Pawnbrokers, &c."

1763. Mrs. Hinxman sold Keyser's pills here.

GOLDEN ANCHOR. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1580. J. Harrison the younger, bookseller.

GOLDEN BALL. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1737-1745. John Osborn, bookseller. 1737, John Osborn
advertised a great number of plays that he sold, in the
"Weekly Journal." He printed one of the earliest
London Directories.

1756. S. Crowder and H. Woodgate were here.

GOLDEN EAGLE AND CHILD. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1590. J. Hill, bookseller, from the Three Pigeons.

GOLDEN FLEECE. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1680. John Draper.

1686. William Woolley, mercer?

GOLDEN KEY. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1700. Thos. Doyley.

GOLDEN LYON. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1679. Books sold by auction.

GOLDEN PEN.

1729. Phil. Pickering, "Writing master and accomptant."

GOLDEN SPREAD EAGLE. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1701. Samuel Parkes.

GREYHOUND.

1618. William Leake.

HARE. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1684. Richard Wood.

1700. Mr. Cragle, stationer.

HARROW. PAUL'S ALLEY, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1687. John Broome issued a farthing token.

HEN AND CHICKENS. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1694. Matthew Williams.

KING'S ARMS. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1766. J. Cooke, bookseller.

KING'S HEAD. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1661. Charles Hinton. Advertisement for a black cane with a gold handle and ferrill.

LAMB AND FOUR COFFINS. CORNER OF PATERNOSTER ROW, OVER AGAINST CONDUIT IN CHEAP.

1693. An undertaker's shop.

LOCKE'S HEAD. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1724-1737. John Peele.

LOOKING GLASS. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1766. S. Crowder, bookseller.

LUTE. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1580. James Rowbotham, bookseller.

MERMAID TAVERN. PATERNOSTER ROW.

Farthing tokens were issued from this house in the seventeenth century. Before the Great Fire one Anthony Clarke lived here.

NAKED BOY. UPPER END OF PATERNOSTER ROW.

1705. To be let.

ONE WHEAT SHEAF. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1675. Mentioned.

OUR LADY OF PITY.

1530-1542. John Redman. Printer.

PANYER ON THE HOOPE. PANYER ALEY.

1535. John Smyth, stockfishmonger.

PEACOCK. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1685. Edward Durell.

POPE'S HEAD.

1756. J. Payne, bookseller.

PRINCE'S ARMS IN PATERNOSTER ROW.

1752. H. Shute Cox, bookseller and stationer.

PRINTING PRESS. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1714. "Political Merriment, or Truth Told to some Tune sold by S. Keimer at the sign of the Printing Press, in Paternoster Row in the glorious year of our preservation 1714."

QUEEN'S HEAD. PATERNOSTER Row.

1664. Thomas Allen issued a halfpenny token from here.

Tho. Tate also issued a halfpenny token from the Queen's Head in Queen's Head Court, which may have been the same house.

QUEEN'S HEAD TAVERN. NORTH SIDE, PATERNOSTER Row.

1679-1732. Stephen Sedgwick.

1736. James Mendall, master.

RAVEN. PATERNOSTER Row.

1697. Mr. King.

1708. Benj. Bragg, printer and bookseller.

RED LYON. PATERNOSTER Row.

1737. A. Bettsworth and C. Hitch, booksellers.

1750-1752. C. Hitch and L. Hawes, booksellers.

ROSE. 47, PATERNOSTER Row.

1754-1766. Richard Baldwin, bookseller and publisher. In

1754 R. Baldwin published "The History of London," by William Maitland, F.R.S."

Afterwards Baldwin and Cradock, and later it became the house of Messrs. Chambers, the well-known publishers.

ROYAL BIBLE. PATERNOSTER Row.

1760. J. Pottinger, bookseller.

SHAKESPEARE'S HEAD. No. 10, PATERNOSTER Row.

1766. J. Cooke, bookseller. He inserted the following advertisement in "The Public Advertiser" for July 7th, 1766:

"Pro Bono Publico.

"This day is published, Price one shilling, adorned with sets of copper cuts beautifully engraved from original designs, which alone are worth the price of the book.

"'The Cheats of London'

Exposed, or the Tricks of the Town laid open to both sexes, Being a clear discovery of all the various Frauds and Villanies that are daily practised in this great

Metropolis, Among many others are the following viz: Highwaymen, Scamps, Sharpers, Gamblers, Kidnap-pers, Waggon Hunters, Money-droppers, Duffers, pretended friends, Mock Auctions, Register Offices, Quacks, Bullies, Bawds, Whores, Pimps, Jilts, Gossips, and Fortune Tellers. The whole done in plain and easy manner as to enable the most innocent Country People to be completely on their guard, and how to avoid the Villanies of such vile and damned wretches &c. By the Author of the 'Midnight Spy.' Herein you are shown the various Feats of Whores and Rogues and other cheats.

'Here you are taught those snares to shun,
By which so many have been undone.'

SHIP. 38-41, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1710. J. Taylor, bookseller.

1719. Willm. Taylor, bookseller. He published the first and fourth edition of "Robinson Crusoe."

1724. "The same night the corpse of Mr. William Taylor the bookseller was interred in the vault at St. Andrews Wardrobe; and the next day his funeral sermon was preach'd by the Reverend Mr. Crow, Rector of St. Gregory's near St. Paul's."—*Weekly Journal*, May 16th, 1724.

1725. Thomas Longman.

1730. John Osborn and Thos. Longman.

1735-1755. S. Buckley and Thos. Longman.

The signs of the "Ship" and the "Ship and Black Swan" were undoubtedly the same house.

SHIP AND BLACK SWAN. 38-41, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1710. J. Taylor, bookseller.

1722. Wm. Taylor, bookseller.

1725. Thomas Longman.

1732. John Osborn and Thomas Longman.

1735-1755. S. Buckley and Thomas Longman, booksellers and publishers.

SPREAD EAGLE. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1694. Sampson Cotton..

STAR. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1575-1580. Henrie Denham, printer and bookseller. His motto was: "Os homini sublime dedit."

LE STONHOUS. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1361. William de Ravenstone, perpetual chaplain in St. Paul's (Cal. of Wills).

SUGAR LOAF. NEXT CHEAPSIDE, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1731. Leonard Ashbourne, watchmaker, inventor and maker of a clock lamp.

SUN. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1583-1609. Thomas Gosson, bookseller.

1664. Ralph Highgate.

1679. George Orlebar.

1744. Mr. Ball, laceman.

SWAN. SOUTH SIDE, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1595. Drawater, bookseller.

1732. Mentioned.

TALBOT. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1580. Thomas Man, Sen., bookseller.

THREE BLACK LYONS. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1678. Henry Vernon.

1686. Mr. Blunt, sadler laceman.

THREE BLUE ANCHORS. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1692. Mr. Taylor.

THREE CRANES. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1663. Mr. Richards.

1664 "Lost a little Blackamoor Boy in a Blew Livery, give notice at the Three Cranes in Paternoster Row he had a silver collar round his neck and his hair was much curled and was about 10 years of age."—*The Intelligencer, May 16th, 1664.*

THREE FLOWER POTS. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1698. Elizabeth Tipper.

THREE GOLDEN LIONS. CORNER OF PATERNOSTER ROW.

1709. Peter Pickering.

THREE NUNS. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1700. Neville Leman and Nath. Cooper, mercers.

THREE PIGEONS. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1588. J. Hill, bookseller.

THREE SWANS. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1683. Mr. Kemp.

THREE WHEATSHEAVES. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1687. Thomas Lister.

TIGER'S HEAD. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1580. Christopher Barker, bookseller.

UNICORNE. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1633. John Harrison, bookseller.

1698. Mr. Small.

UNICORN AND SUN. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1687. Joseph Richardson, sells all sorts of furniture for beds, as velvet, mohair, and others.

WHEATSHEAF. NORTH SIDE EAST CORNER OF PATERNOSTER ROW.

1679. Mentioned.

1732. Mentioned.

WHITE GREYHOUND. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1599. J. Harrison the eldest.

1600. J. Harrison the eldest and J. Harrison the youngest.

WHITE HART AND STAR. PATERNOSTER ROW.

1744. A well-accustomed button shop.

PATERNOSTER ROW. The following names, with numbers of their houses, have been met with, who were flourishing before 1762, but their signs are at present unknown:

No. 8. J. Johnson and Co., 1767; published "The Ladies' New Polite Memorandum Book."

16. J. Coote.

23. John Beecroft.

24. John Wheble. In 1772, he published "Wheble's Lady's Magazine."

28. S. Bladon, 1766-1769, bookseller.

J. Ben, 1772.

54. T. Evans.

57. Buckland.

ANCHOR. DOCTORS' COMMONS.

1670. Frequented by Pepys.

GOAT ALEHOUSE. DOCTORS' COMMONS.

1705. Mrs. Francks.

HORN TAVERN. DOCTORS' COMMONS.

1698. Mentioned.

1705. "Lost a blue bag and a Stuff night Gown and Petticoat."

PAUL'S HEAD. ALE HOUSE IN DOCTORS' COMMONS.

1742. Mr. Dadley.

GOLDEN BALL. SERMON LANE, NEAR DOCTORS' COMMONS.

1663. Mentioned.

BELL INN. CARTER LANE.

1424. John Kyllyngham was master of the house.

1598. It was from here that Richard Quyney directs a letter
"To my loveing good frend and countreymann Mr.
William Shackespere deliver these," for a loan of thirty
pounds.

BIBLE. GREAT CORAM STREET, GREAT CARTER LANE.

1742. Sold liquid blacking at 1s. 6d. the pot.

DOLPHIN. CARTER LANE.

I. B. issued a farthing token from here.

GLOBE. CARTER LANE.

1664. Richard Hasker issued a halfpenny token.

HARTS' HORN.

1660. This was the house in which the Guy Faux conspirators met.

HARROW. CARTER LANE.

1661. John Wancklyn.

HORSE AND CART. CARTER LANE.

Francis Gurson issued a halfpenny token from here.

MERMAID INN. CARTER LANE.

1685. "These are to give notice that there is now to be seen at the Mermaid Inn in Carter Lane near S^t Pauls Church London a large Dromedary seven foot high and 12 foot long taken from the Turks at the Siege of Vienna—The same is to be sold."—*Lon. Gaz., Aug. 3, 1685.*

1694. Mr. Wheeler.

1711. Mr. Spike.

1742-1744. Charles Holland.

PAUL'S HEAD. CARTER LANE.

1562, 25th May. "The same day was a yonge man dyd hang ym-seylff at the Polles hed the in in Carter Lane."—*Diary of Henry Machyn.*

SARACEN'S HEAD. CARTER LANE.

1664. Mentioned.

SOAP-BOX. CARTER LANE.

Isaac Bartholomew issued a farthing token.

SUN. CARTER LANE.

1700. A tavern.

SUN. CARTER LANE, NEAR ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1682. William Hill.

THREE NEATS' TONGUES. CARTER LANE.

The proprietor issued a farthing token.

**TWO BLACK POSTS. BELL YARD, GREAT CARTER LANE,
DOCTORS COMMONS.**

1766. Nendick, pill seller.

TURK'S HEAD. CARTER LANE.

Tho. Outridge issued an octagonal penny token.

CROWN. LITTLE CARTER LANE.

1710. An Insurance office.

THE BELL. KNIGHTRIDER STREET.

1668. T. and A. M., proprietors.

CROWN. KNIGHTRIDER STREET.

1709. Joseph Braburne, grocer.

DRAPERS' ARMS. KNIGHTRIDER STREET.

Thomas Hoveden issued a farthing token.

MERMAIDE, KNIGHTRIDER STREET.

1573. Henry Binnemann, bookseller.

SWAN, KNIGHTRIDER STREET.

1650. G. G. issued a token.

"**LE WHITE HARTE IN KNYGHT RYDERSTRETE."**

1535-1536. Henry Roberts, 106s. 8d.

(Min. Acc., 27-28 Henry VIII., No. 92. M. 8.
Priory of Stratford-at-Bow.)

**THE MITRE COFFEE HOUSE, IN LITTLE KNIGHTRIDER
STREET, DOCTORS' COMMONS.**

1744. Mentioned.

APOTHECARIES' ARMS. PAUL'S CHAIN.

William Adkinson issued a farthing token.

CASTLE. PAUL'S CHAIN.

Thomas Swettingham issued a halfpenny token from
here.

CROSSED DAGGERS. PAUL'S CHAIN.

Edw. Woodward, a cook, issued a farthing token
from here.

**THE HORN TAVERN IN ST. PAUL'S CHAIN, NEAR
DOCTORS' COMMONS.**

1745. Mentioned.

SHIP TAVERN. PAUL'S CHAIN, NEAR DOCTORS' COMMONS.

1703. Mr. Armstrong.

CROSS KEVES. PAUL'S WHARFE.

1596. John Windet, bookseller and printer.

**TWO CANDLESTICKS AND BELL. ADDLE STREET, NEAR
WOOD STREET.**

1760. John Giles, cabinet founder and ironmonger.

BELL INN. ADDLE HILL, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

1706. Mentioned.

ROSE AND BALL UPON BENNETT'S HILL.

1744. Mrs. Smith.

THE OIL JAR ON COLLEGE HILL.

1744. Mr. Pinckneys.

CROSSE KEYS. POULE'S WHARF.

John Windet, bookseller.

SUGAR LOAF. WARDROBE, DOCTOR'S COMMONS.

1666. Edward Dennis issued a halfpenny token.

AT THE WARDROBE.

1653. W. H., "worke for the Poore Flax and Hemp," issued
a halfpenny token by Rawlins.



RULES.

I.—The London Topographical Society has for its object the publication of Maps, Views, and Plans of different periods, and of all parts of the City and County of London, and the publication of documents and data of all kinds illustrating the History of London in every department.

II.—The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council, consisting of President, two or more Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Secretary, and not more than twenty-one elected members of the Society. (See *ante*, page 17.)

III.—The Subscription shall be One Guinea yearly, payable in advance, on the 1st January.

IV.—The names of those wishing to become Members shall be submitted to the Council for approval.

V.—There shall be each year a General Meeting of the Society, at which the Council elected for the preceding year shall report upon the work of the Society during that year.

VI.—At each Annual Meeting all the Members of the Council shall retire from office, and not more than three-fourths shall be eligible for re-election.

VII.—No Member whose subscription for the preceding year remains unpaid shall be eligible for election to the Council.

VIII.—A certified Cash Statement shall be printed and issued to all Members with the Annual Report of the Council.

IX.—The Council shall have power to fill up occasional vacancies in their number during the year, and to elect any Member of the Society to serve on any Committee or Sub-Committee of the Council.

X.—The Publications of the Society for each year shall be issued to all Members whose Subscriptions have been paid; no Member whose Subscription is in arrear shall be entitled to receive such Publications.

XI.—No alteration shall be made in these Rules except at an Annual Meeting, or at a Special General Meeting called upon the requisition of at least five Members. One month's previous notice of the change to be proposed shall be given in writing to the Secretary, and the alteration proposed must be approved by at least three-fourths of the Members present at such Meeting.

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President: THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY K.G.

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- (b) The publication of documents and data of every description.
- (c) A yearly record of demolitions and topographical changes.

There is a long series of maps and views of London, depicting almost continuously the changes which have taken place ever since the days of Queen Elizabeth. A complete set of such original maps and views is not at present obtainable. One or two are known only by unique copies ; of others there are only two or three impressions known to be in existence ; for the rest nearly all of them are scarce, seldom changing hands, and then only at prices which place them beyond the reach of many who would prize them most highly.

The London Topographical Society is engaged in the publication of a complete set of London maps, views, and plans in facsimile, so that every period, every change of importance, may receive illustration from the issues of the Society. With this cartographical illustration of the change and development of London as a whole, it is proposed to combine the not less important illustration of London localities and districts at various periods, by the reproduction of parish maps, tithe maps, surveying plans, estate maps, and so forth. In this way a mass of interesting and valuable material will be placed at the disposal of every student and lover of London history and topography. Lawyers and parliamentary agents, owners of London property, members of London local government bodies and their officials, antiquaries, students of London government and institutions, will all obtain material for their inquiries.

THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION TO THE SOCIETY IS ONE GUINEA. New Members receive the works brought out for the current year ; they may also obtain the works issued in previous years on payment of the subscriptions for those years.

Sets cannot be split up, but must be subscribed for according to the terms of original issue as set forth in the list printed overleaf. Members subscribing for a complete set of the publications of the Society receive a portfolio for containing the Views, Maps, and Plans, including descriptive title-pages.

BERNARD GOMME,
Secretary.

16, CLIFFORD'S INN,
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List of Publications.

Issued for two years' subscription, £2 2s.

VIEW OF LONDON. By Antony van den Wyn-gaerde, circa 1550.

A facsimile of the original drawing in the Sutherland Collection, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The view measures 10 feet long by 17 inches high. The reproduction is in seven sheets.

Issued for one year's subscription, £1 1s.

HOEFNAGEL'S PLAN OF LONDON, circa 1560.

Reproduced from the celebrated work of Braun and Hogenberg, *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, 1572, in which it was published. Valuable for comparison with the better known map of Ralph Aggas of the same period. One sheet.

***ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD. First Series.**

The illustrations are from original drawings made expressly for this Society by Mr. J. P. Emslie, showing various buildings demolished and topographical changes in London during 1880-5.

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VIEW OF LONDON. By Nicholas John Visscher.

A facsimile of the unique example of the original edition in the King's Library, British Museum. The reproduction is in four sheets. Unlike many of the early views this one bears a date, viz. 1616, and it is a beautiful panoramic picture of London in Shakespeare's time.

***HANDBOOK TO VIEWS AND MAPS.**

*The above were issued by the old Topographical Society of London with the exception of those marked thus *, which were brought out by the present Society as arrears.*

Issued for one year's subscription (1898), £1 1s.

"The Newest and Exactest MAPP OF THE MOST FAMOUS CITTIES LONDON AND WEST-MINSTER, with their suburbs; and the manner of their streets." By T. Porter.

"Printed and sold by Robt. Walton at the Globe & Compasses on ye north side of St. Pauls." Circa 1660. Facsimile of the beautiful example in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. The reproduction is in two sheets.

ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD. Second Series.

The illustrations are from original drawings made for the Society by Mr. J. P. Emslie, showing various changes and buildings demolished in London during 1886-7.

Issued for one year's subscription (1899), £1 1s.

**NORDEN'S MAP OF LONDON and NORDEN'S
MAP OF WESTMINSTER.**

Reproduced from the *Speculum Britanniae*, 1593. The late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps laid great stress on Norden's Map of London, giving as it does the earliest known representation of a playhouse. Norden's work enjoys a high reputation for accuracy.

Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., contributed a commentary on the Map of London in the second number of the Society's *London Topographical Record*.

ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

Third Series.

Further illustrations from Mr. Emslie's original drawings, with commentary by the artist and Mr. Philip Norman, F.S.A. Title-page and Index.

**KENSINGTON TURNPIKE TRUST PLANS,
1811.**

Sheet I, in two sections.

* * * A reproduction of the plan of the road executed for the Kensington Turnpike Trustees by Joseph Salway in 1811, extending from Hyde Park Corner to Counter's Bridge (of which Addison Road railway bridge now occupies the site). The reproduction, which is in colour and in every respect a facsimile, is comprised in 30 sections corresponding with the sheets numbered I-XV of the original. The edition has been limited to 250 copies.

Col. W. F. Prideaux, C.S.I., has prepared a commentary on these plans. This is published in the Society's *London Topographical Record*, iii-iv.

Issued for one year's subscription (1900), £1 1s.

PLAN OF WHITEHALL.

Facsimile of a map prepared by Sir John Taylor, K.C.B., and presented to the Society by Lord Welby. It consists of a modern ground-plan of Whitehall superimposed on Fisher's plan of 1682 as engraved by Vertue—the two plans being distinguishable by a difference in colour which reveals the alterations in the topography of Whitehall resulting from modern improvements.

**KENSINGTON TURNPIKE TRUST PLANS,
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Sheets II-V, in eight sections. *In continuation.*

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ANNUAL RECORD: I. With illustrations.

Principal Contents: Proceedings and Presidential Addresses—Mediaeval Remains at Blackfriars—The Strand Improvement—Downing Street—Autograph Plan by Wren—An Engraving of London in 1510—Knightsbridge—Lincoln's Inn Fields.

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Principal Contents: Lord Rosebery's Presidential Address at the Fourth Annual Meeting—Autograph Plan by Wren—The Church of the Friars Minor and the Site of Christ's Hospital—London Buildings Photographed, 1860 to 1870—Notes on Norden and his Map of London—Pepys's London Collection—Signs of Old London—Hollar's Map—London and the Globe Playhouse in 1610.

HOLLAR'S BIRD'S-EYE VIEW of the area now known as the west-central district of London, reproduced from the unique original; date, ab. 1648. One sheet.

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A prospect of the CITY OF LONDON, WEST-MINSTER AND ST. JAMES'S PARK. By John Kip, 1710.

A large 12-sheet View taken from Buckingham House.

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Sheets XIV-XV, in four sections. *Completion, including Portfolio and Title-page issued to members subscribing for the whole work.*

LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD: III.—IV.

Issued for the years 1903 and 1904. (See below.)

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MORDEN AND LEA'S MAP OF LONDON, 1682.

A large map of London, Westminster and Southwark, on a scale of 300 ft. to an inch. The reproduction is in 12 sheets.

LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD: III.—IV.

Issued for the years 1903 and 1904.

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THE MAP OF LONDON IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH ATTRIBUTED TO RALPH AGAS. Reproduced by leave of the Library Committee of the Corporation of the City of London and of the Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, from the copies in their possession. This collation has resulted in the most perfect copy attainable of this remarkable map.

FAITHORNE'S MAP OF LONDON, 1658. The reproduction is from the copy recently acquired by the British Museum, and has been collated with the only other known impression, which is in Paris. The title, missing in the London copy, has been added. The original map measures 5 ft. 10 ins. by 3 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and the reproduction is on the same scale.



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